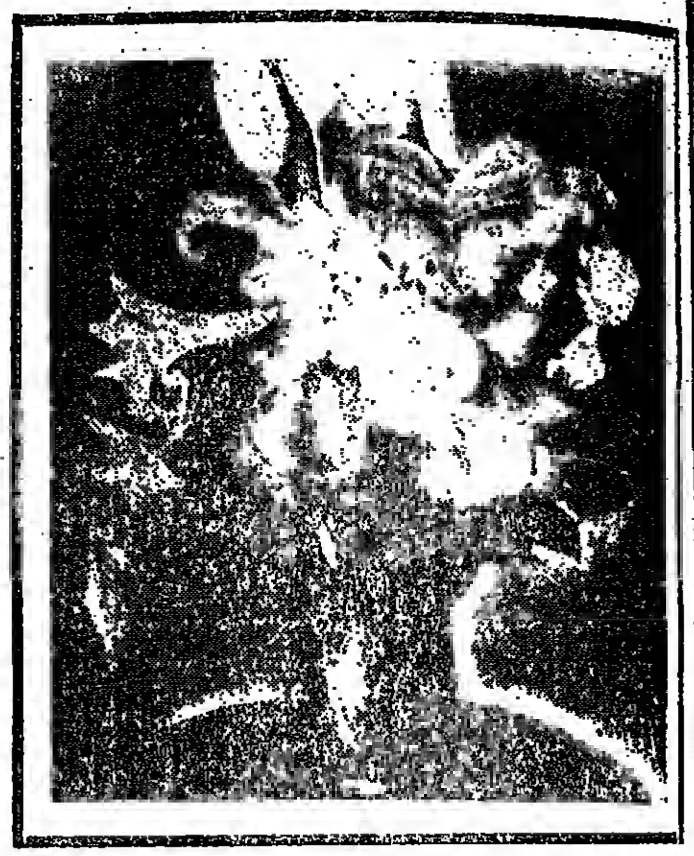
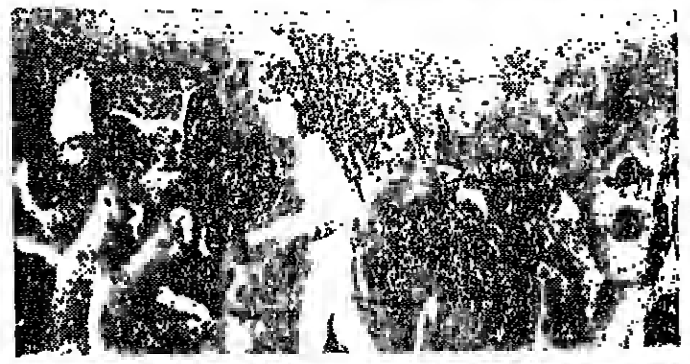


The Art Museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania has recently housed a Margareta Sterian retrospective, where beauty lovers encountered her wellknown instinct for the spectacular in paintings, ceramic and textile works.

Margareta Sterian (b. 1897), a distinct personality of interwar and contemporary Romanian art, appears as a phenomenon of disconcerting vitality, exercising her creative impulse with equal authenticity in fine arts and literature.

Without joining a definite trend in modern painting, the artist has combined, according to a vision of her own, suggestions of postimpressionism, constructivism and fauvism. A poetess of true vibration, a translator from the great poets of the world, Margareta Sterian has understood painting as another possibility, similar to verse, of recording the lyric emotions of an intellectual contemplation of reality. Her landscapes reveal a capacity for defining energetically, through colour, the paintress' affective participation in the world's phenomena: her scenes from the life of the Romanian village are painted with a concern for recording not the ethnographic detail but the spiritual atmosphere, captured lapidarily, without literariness.

C. BARAN ■



On this page you can see a few works by Margareta Sterian: The Children of Dragus, Flowers (top), Dressage, Still Life with Shells (middle left), A Face in a Procession, Mrs. Livia Ciulea's Portrait (middle right), Wedding (bottom left), Nosogoy, detail (bottom).

ROMANIAN NEWS

INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY AGERPRES

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ROMANIAN NEWS

INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY AGERPRES

THE THIRD NATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHEMISTRY

The Third National Congress of Chemistry was held in Bucharest. This wide and representative scientific forum debated questions of particular importance for the further development of Romanian chemical industry and research, with a view to enhancing their contribution to the uninterrupted progress of the national economy, to the thriving of socialist Romania, to improving the material and cultural well-being of the entire people.

Academician Elena Ceaușescu, D.Sc, ministers, members of the government and representatives of scientific life were in the presidium of the congress.

Participating in the congress were academicians and other scientists, researchers, teaching staff of higher learning institutions in the field, specialists from chemical works and enterprises. Participating as invited guests were scientists, researchers and specialists in the area of chemistry, representatives of outstanding scientific and educational institutions of many countries.

Academician Elena Ceaușescu, D.Sc, First Deputy Prime Minister, Chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, Chairman of the Scientific Council of the Central Institute of Chemistry, made the opening speech of the third National Congress of Chemistry.

Next, Ion M. Nicolae, Minister of the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry, took the floor, pointing out that through the commissioning of over 1,250 units over the last 23 years, the Romanian chemical and petrochemical industry has scored, during each five-year plan interval, growth rates constantly higher than those of the country's industry as a whole. Compared to the year 1965, this year's output is nearly nine times larger, growing at an annual rate exceeding 10.5 per cent. Chemistry and petrochemistry account for approximately 25 percent of the country's exports, the Romanian products being present today in over 100 countries.

All this, the speaker stressed, reflects the steady concern of the Party General Secretary, President of the Republic, Nicolae Ceaușescu, with building a modern, highly efficient chemical industry capable of contributing ever more steadily to meeting the needs of the national economy, of participating ever more intensely and efficiently in foreign exchanges, in international economic and technico-scientific cooperation.

An essential contribution to the achievements scored was made by the scientific work of academician engineer Elena Ceaușescu, D.Sc, and by her vast activity in the sphere of organizing and coordinating work in science, education and culture.

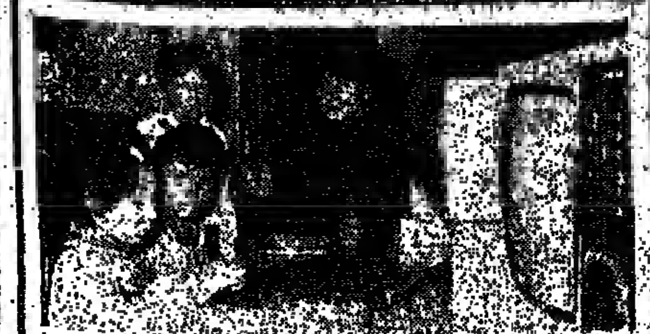
The congress unfolded in plenum and in 11 sections: the chemistry of macromolecular compounds, organic chemistry, petrochemistry and carbon chemistry, inorganic chemistry, physical chemistry, catalysis and catalysis, electrochemistry, analytic chemistry and product quality control, biotechnology, chemical engineering, environmental protection.

THE SPEECH OF ACADEMICIAN ENGINEER ELENA CEAUȘESCU, D.SC.

Taking the floor on September 21, at the opening of the third National Congress of Chemistry, Academician Elena Ceaușescu, D.Sc, First Deputy Prime Minister of Romania, showed that the congress was to analyse the stage currently attained by Romanian chemistry, the activity carried out in chemical industry and research, and set due measures for the implementation of the programmes of scientific organization and updating, for improving quality and efficiency, for more strongly enhancing the contribution made by chemistry to the economic and social development of Romania.

Pointing out the fact that in the years of socialist construction, particularly after the Ninth RCP Congress, concomitantly with the powerful development of industry, chemistry had scored one of the highest rates of growth of production as large industrial centres and works were created virtually in all the areas of the country, the speaker showed: One can say that the Romanian chemical industry covers all the modern sectors of chemistry and holds an important place in the country's economic and social development as a whole. Today the Romanian chemical industry turns out some 20 per cent of the value of the marketable industrial output.

(cont. on p. 3)



DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND THE TECHNICO-SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

THE WORKER OF THE YEAR 2000

(PAGES 4-5-6)

NEWS, NOTES, INFORMATION

(PAGES 7 AND 1…)

THE "GEORGE ENESCU" INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL THE 11TH EDITION, BUCHAREST, SEPTEMBER 16-26

(PAGES 8-9)

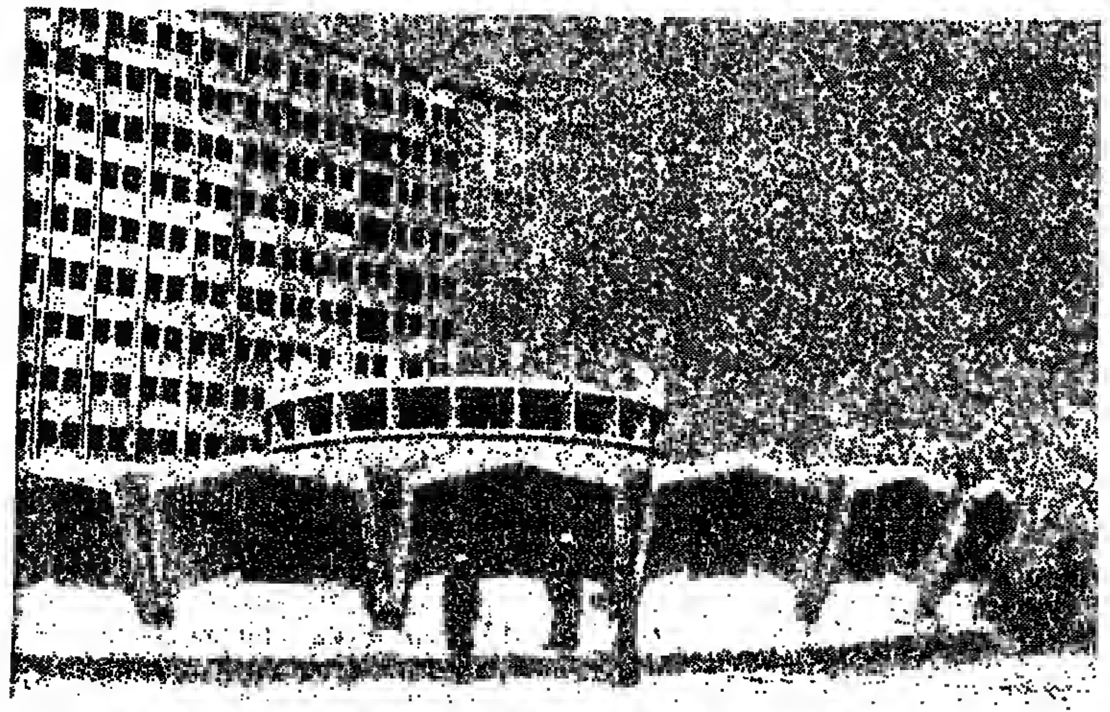
ROMANIA IN THE WORLD • ROMANIA IN THE WORLD

ROMANIAN BUILDERS ABROAD

For more than two decades Romanian enterprises specialized in various fields of activity have been solicited to work in various countries on all continents. Every year the activity area and the variety of services have continuously extended, the Romanian builders' vocation being proved by the most varied and difficult tests: refinery constructions (India, Pakistan, Syria, Jordan, Turkey), chemical and petrochemical enterprises (Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Yugoslavia, Syria), wood processing plants (Nigeria, Central African Republic, Sri Lanka). Also, they raised a series of other economic, social and cultural-sports projects in DRP of Korea, Iraq, Syria, India, Egypt, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Greece, GDR, Mongolia, West Germany, Sudan, Colombia, Mexico, Libya, Argentina, Peru.

Thousands and thousands of specialists of the Romanian Construction-Erection Enterprise — ARCOM and of the Romanian Construction Enterprise for Land Improvement Works — ARCIF carry out their activity in various countries, concluding a series of cooperation contracts concerning the erection of schools, dwellings, other social and economic buildings as well as irrigation works (in Libya, Algeria) various cement industry units (Iraq, Egypt), water management works and canal constructions (Iraq, Syria) various other industrial units and water supply works (Sudan, Zambia, Libya, Yemen People's Democratic Republic) etc.

The specialists of the two Romanian enterprises grant, at the same time, technical assistance in training specialized personnel, deliver all kinds of designs, studies and documentations in the respective domains, the latter being elaborated by the specialist institute — ROMPROIECT.



COOPERATION IN POWER

For several years, ROMELECTRO has been known and solicited in numerous world countries as a company specialized in power projects and in the export of installations, granting technical assistance, other technico-engineering services in the power industry domain.

Among the final projects or those under work, made by the Romanian partner, there are: the mounting of low, medium and high tension electric lines (thousands of kilometres long) in Iraq, Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Malaysia, Iran; the mounting of various heating and ventilation pipes for boilers, pipes for nuclear plants, (for clients in West Germany and Austria respectively); the delivery of electrification pillars (up to 100 m high) in firms in Syria, Pakistan, Iran. Also, the Romanian firm delivered and mounted electric power transformation stations, electro power distribution stations, etc. to Bangladesh, Morocco, Yugoslavia, Syria, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Pakistan, the Philippines as well as equipment for the try bus lines to be mounted in Colombia's capital.

At the same time, ROMELECTRO delivered to its partners in India, Egypt, the GDR, Cameroon, Kenya, Lebanon, Britain, West Germany, Algeria, People's China, Peru, the Central Republic and other countries studies, designs and technical assistance for the construction of electric thermo-power and central heating plants, for the execution of various hydrotechnical works in existing power units, etc. In Algeria the specialists of the Romanian firm built two hydrotechnical dams.

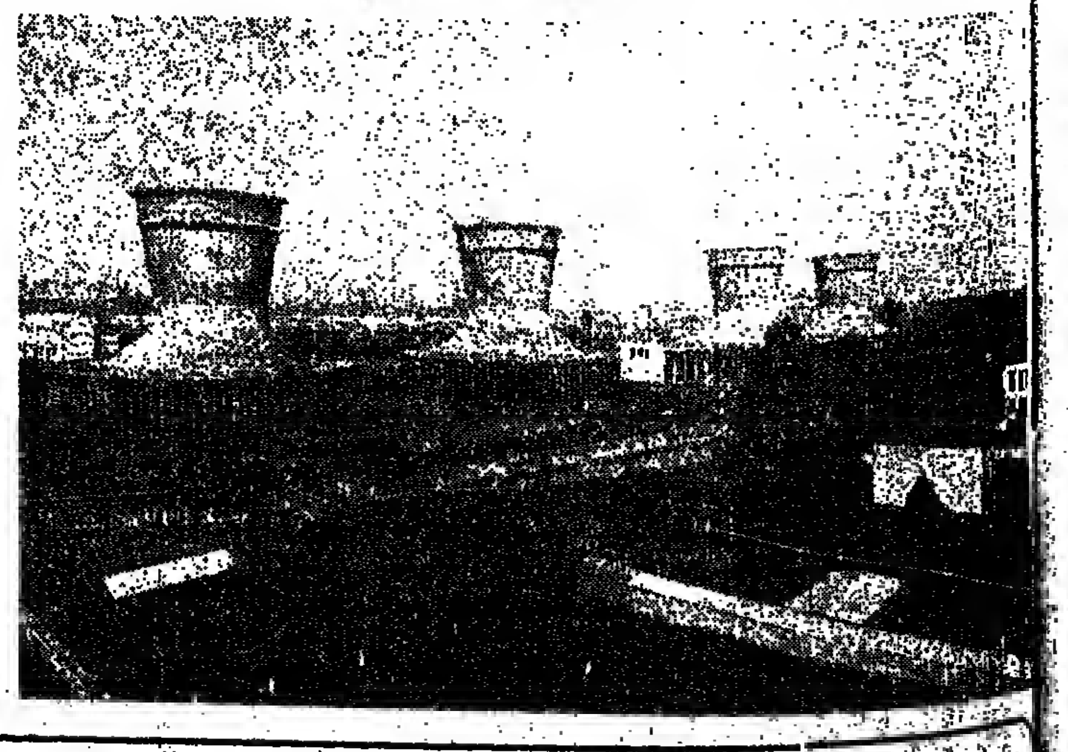
Page by T. NIȚESCU and Al. MARINESCU

"CRINUL": ABREAST OF FASHION

"Crinul" Enterprise in Bucharest is a basic unit of the Romanian light industry, which becomes better and better known in the country and in other world states. At present, tens of firms in the USA, the Netherlands, West Germany, Sweden, Norway, and other countries buy from the Romanian producer a whole range of knitwear and garments, fabrics for sports clothes. The models, most of them the creation of the factory's specialists, are solicited for the originality and fantasy of their drawings and colour combinations, for their cute, their classic or modern style, according to the foreign partners' tastes or demands. Thus the fact can be explained that the enterprise's export volume was in 1987 39 percent bigger than in 1986.

The unit enriches every year its collection with new, more original and attractive models with combinations of drawings, motifs and colours in step with the fashion. This collection "travels" to various countries, looking for new markets in Asia, Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

In the last few years the Romanian builders have erected scores of economic units, social, public, cultural and sports facilities in many countries of the world (as shown in the pictures on this page).



TEHNOFORESTEXPORT: 300 BUSINESS PARTNERS

The furniture industry, a branch with old-standing tradition in Romania, has known, in the last two decades, a powerful development and diversification: the production volume has grown thousands of assortment of period, modern, rustic etc. furniture. Having a powerful technico-material base — over 50 highly equipped wood industrialization plants — this branch annually achieves a furniture production making Romania, from this point of view, the 14th producer in the world.

Tehnoforestexport foreign trade company which sells on the foreign market furniture, small furniture parts, and other finished wood products (prefab houses, musical instruments, sports items) has business relations with over 300 firms of some 40 countries on all continents. In the last five years alone Romanian furniture exports have increased three times, the Romanian furniture being known and appreciated in some 40 countries, among which the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, People's China, Great Britain, the GDR, France, Poland, West Germany, Japan, Hungary, the Philippines, Sweden, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, Australia.

For example, on the West German market, Romania has become the third big exporter, in France, the fifth and in socialist countries, the first big exporter. Another important customer of Romanian furniture is the USA, which holds a tenth of Romania's total exports in western countries. At present Romania holds one of the first nine places among the over 70 furniture exporting countries, having a share of four per cent of the total world export volume in this sector.

FROM F-320 TO F-900

The Romanian oil field equipment industry enriches and updates its manufacturing list with each passing year. The latest achievements of the enterprises in Ploiești, Tîrgoviște, Cîmpina, Moreni and other centres include new equipment, plant and installations for the directional drilling of wells (with an inclination of over 45°), directional drilling of up to 90°, large-diameter drilling rigs for pumping crude by gravitational methods, break-down installations, other equipment and accessories. The building of equipment for great-depth drilling (F-320, F-400 and F-500) capable of reaching depths of up to 8,000 metres has also developed. The most recent and prestigious product of the well-known 1 Mai enterprise in Ploiești is the F-900 installation which can exceed depths of 10,000 metres and which is regarded as one of the most powerful drilling rigs in the world.

Rapidly adapting to the latest breakthroughs in the field worldwide, the Romanian industry manufacturing oil field equipment has now an extremely diverse output, some four fifths of which consists of world-class, newly designed products.

Romania has been the third largest producer and second largest exporter of oil field equipment in the world for many years now. It has exported more than 606 well drilling rigs (for depths ranging between 1,200 and 8,000 metres), break-down installations, many other kinds of equipment (pumping units, Christmas trees, sludge pumps, drilling pipes) to dozens of countries on all continents, among which the USSR, Iran, Argentina, Venezuela, Turkey, Japan, India, Syria, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Spain, People's China, the Netherlands, Greece, Burma, the Philippines, Canada, Algeria. Foreign sales of drilling rigs and oil field equipment account for about a seventh of Romania's total exports of machinery and equipment.

RECEPTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Vice-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, Prime Minister, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who paid an official visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Constantin Dăscălescu, Prime Minister of Romania.

During the interview, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, emphasis was placed on the importance of the understandings reached at top level for the steady development of the relations of collaboration between the two countries and peoples. Emphasized were also the broad possibilities at hand for the strengthening and expansion of the bilateral collaboration, on multiple planes, especially of the economic, technological and scientific cooperation, as well as for the growth and diversification of the commercial exchanges, based on long-term accords that should give them prospects and stability.

Also approached during the talk were current aspects of the world political life. Special attention was paid to the questions of disarmament, nuclear above all, the elimination of the use and threat of force from international life, the peaceful settlement of inter-state conflicts. In connection with the grave economic situation in the world, which affects especially the developing countries, the need was stressed to eradicate underdevelopment and build a new international economic order, relying upon full equality and equity.

President Nicolae Ceaușescu reiterated Romania's support and solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in Africa for the removal of any form of domination and oppression, of the racist policy and apartheid, for the defence and consolidation of national independence, for the self-reliant economic and social development of every state.

MATYAS SZUROS, SECRETARY OF THE CC OF THE HSWP

On Thursday, September 22, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of Romania, received Matyas Szuros, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP), who, accompanied by a HSWP delegation, visited Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion the head of the Hungarian delegation conveyed to President Nicolae Ceaușescu a salute and best wishes on behalf of HSWP General Secretary Károly Grósz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. At the same time a salute was conveyed to the Central Committee of the RCP on behalf of the CC of the HSWP.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceaușescu conveyed to Károly Grósz a salute and best wishes. At the same time, the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party addressed the HSWP Central Committee a salute on behalf of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview the sides discussed ways to implement the understandings agreed upon during the Arad summit of the General Secretaries of the two Parties, with a view to further developing the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic, between the peoples of the two countries.

President Nicolae Ceaușescu stressed that the Romanian Communist Party will work, in future too, for the promotion of Romanian-Hungarian collaboration on multiple planes, this being to the benefit and advantage of both peoples, of socialist construction in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Attending were the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party and the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party as well as the two countries' Bucharest and Budapest ambassadors.

LORD FRANCIS NEWALL

On Friday, September 16, President Nicolae Ceaușescu of Romania received Lord Francis Newall, member of the Defence Affairs Commission of the House of Lords of the British Parliament, member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, now in Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

During the talks stress was laid on the cooperative ties established and developing between Romania and Great Britain on the basis of fully equal rights and mutual advantage. Emphasis was also placed on the possibilities of broadening bilateral cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific and other areas for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in Europe and worldwide.

[illegible] AT THE THIRD NATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHEMISTRY

(cont. from p. 1)

Elena Ceaușescu stressed in her speech that Romania has a powerful chemical industry apt to meet best the current and future needs of the country's economic and social development.

A highly important role in the socioeconomic development, goes to science and education which in the years of socialism have powerfully developed, making a decisive contribution to the fulfilment of all plans and programmes of socioeconomic development. We can firmly declare here — said Elena Ceaușescu — that our achievements could not have been scored unless education and scientific research had strongly developed and expanded.

The National Congress of Chemistry is held halfway down the eighth quinquennium which has to ensure the realization of the strategic objectives set by the Thirteenth Congress concerning Romania's passage to a new development stage, the attainment of a new quality of life and work, the passage to an intensive type of development in all fields of activity, on the basis of the latest gains of the technical-scientific revolution and of the new agrarian revolution.

Showing that in the first half of the current five-year plan period (1986—1990) the chemical industry continued to enhance, improve and modernize its output, improve the quality and technological standards and profitability, the speaker stressed the need for all efforts to concentrate on eradicating for good some shortcomings and negative states of affairs, to implement unflinchingly the programmes for the scientific organization and modernization of production, to implement the principles of selfmanagement and self-administration in all sectors. The National Congress of Chemistry, added Academician Elena Ceaușescu, D.Sc, must come up with a new orientation, ample in scope, in point of modernizing and improving the production and research activities in chemistry. She showed that there was a need to use better the technico-material means and workforce existing in the field of chemistry, increasing the output of the current units by at least 50 per cent over the coming three to four years. In this respect the need was highlighted for a passage to the unflinching implementation of the organization and modernization programmes in all the branches of chemistry, greater attention being paid to the scientific organization of the enterprises and to enhancing labour productivity in all sectors of activity.

Special attention must be paid to questions related to the growth of efficiency and profitability, to the firm application of the principles of self-management, autogestion, to the increase in the responsibility devolved on democratic bodies, on working people's councils and general assemblies, so that all people working the field of chemistry may act fully responsibly, in their capacity as owners, producers and beneficiaries, for a good management of the means entrusted to them by the people, so that they may continuously develop the chemical industry, according to the needs of a modern and balanced development of the whole national economy.

Referring to the tasks of research, Academician Elena Ceaușescu, D.Sc, showed that scientific research must collaborate with production and education with a view to working out new technologies, improving products and working out new, superior products. Special attention has to be paid to better capitalizing raw materials and developing new, superior products which should require lower consumptions of materials and energy, to improving the quality of production in all sectors, the speaker said showing that greater attention should be paid to producing new catalysts, new, superior polymerization processes, developing biotechnologies, expanding the biochemical, synthesis techniques, turning to good account biomass and other materials.

At the same time greater attention needs to be paid to fundamental research, to ensuring a proper distribution of research forces in order to help solve quickly both immediate and long-term questions, she said, and stressed that no one, in any domain, should think that we have solved everything. On the contrary, let us set out from the fact that what we have done so far must be the basis for an intensification of research, for new knowledge, new discoveries.

Noting that by nature chemistry is a science of novelty, a revolutionary science, Academician Elena Ceaușescu, D.Sc, placed emphasis on the need to improve the standard of research setting out from the need for new gains and discoveries in all domains.

At the same time Elena Ceaușescu showed that attention should be further paid to improving personnel training activities, to enhancing the standard of the professional, technical and scientific knowledge of all the people working in chemistry, very much as in all sectors of activity.

Next, Elena Ceaușescu showed that Romania, while focusing its activity on the implementation of the programmes of economic and social development, on the powerful development of chemistry, of research, also expanded its international collaboration, participated actively in the international division of labour, in the exchange of material and spiritual assets. In this respect we must develop more strongly the collaboration with the CMEA-member socialist countries, with the other socialist countries, with the developing countries as well as with the developed capitalist countries, with all the states in the world, irrespective of social system.

It is necessary for us to participate in all domains, therefore in chemistry too, in the implementation of the long-term programme of collaboration and specialization in the activity of scientific and technological research, and also to expand cooperation in and specialization of production, said the speaker while stating that Romanian chemical research will collaborate more and more tightly with institutes and researchers in various countries in order to find faster solutions, with joint forces, to the new, complex problems facing research today.

In closing her speech, Elena Ceaușescu reasserted the principles Romania places at the foundation of its policy of international peace and collaboration, stressing that the Romanian scientists are resolved to collaborate more and more tightly with scientists everywhere in order to enhance their role in the implementation of a new, democratic policy, for the triumph of reason, peace and collaboration among all the nations in the world.

ACADEMICIAN ENGINEER ELENA CEAUȘESCU, D. SC. RECEIVES SOVIET ACADEMICIANS A.M. PROKHOROV AND V.A. KOPTYUG

Elena Ceaușescu Receives Soviet Academicians A. M. Prokhorov and V. A. Koptyug.

Academician Elena Ceaușescu, D.Sc, First Deputy Prime Minister of Romania, Chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, received on September 21 Academician A.M. Prokhorov, member of the presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Nobel Prize winner, and Academician V. A. Koptyug, member of the presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, who attended the works of the third National Congress of Chemistry.

The guests underscored the particular scientific importance of the third National Congress of Chemistry of Romania, which was also an opportunity for a valuable exchange of experience and opinions in this domain of activity between the Romanian scientists and guests from other countries.

During the interview, questions were approached related to the development of collaboration and cooperation in chemical research, scientific research in general, between scientists in Romania and in the Soviet Union.

In that context, stress was laid on the possibilities existing for the further amplification of these links, for the expansion of cooperation in other domains as well, for the benefit of socio-economic development in each country, of a broad promotion of technico-scientific progress.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the role and responsibility incumbent on scientists everywhere in the use of the gains of the human genius, of the technico-scientific revolution exclusively for the benefit of peace, progress, welfare and prosperity of all peoples.

THE LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE PRESIDENT OF ROMANIA TO THE PRESIDENTS OF TREZNEA-AGRIJ COMMUNE, SĂLAJ COUNTY

In a letter addressed to the inhabitants of Treznea-Agrij commune (Sălaj county), in reply to the telegram they sent in August to the RCP General Secretary, President of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu shows that, appreciating the past of the commune and the results scored in raising it up to the level of the localities with an industrial-agricultural profile, he fully agrees with the proposal that that administrative-territorial unit be given the name of Treznea-Agrij and with the proposal that the respective commune be given the status of seat of the joint state and cooperative agro-industrial council. President Nicolae Ceaușescu expresses his confidence that, in the ample process of development and modernization of all localities of the homeland, of raising them to an ever more prosperous and thriving life, this measure will give powerful impetus to the commune to all residents of Treznea-Agrij commune to work ever more firmly for turning that locality into a powerful agroindustrial centre in the shortest possible time.

"I know the history rich in remarkable patriotic deeds of your commune, shows President Nicolae Ceaușescu in his letter and adds, "The name of this locality is linked to important moments in the fight for social freedom and national independence, for a better life. The great sacrifices made by the residents of the commune in that fight must be a strong urge for you to do everything possible for the sad events of the past never to occur again, in any form, and to contribute more and more, by united work, the development and thriving of your locality."

"The proposals made during your civic rally" — the letter runs on — "are a living expression of our revolutionary worker democracy, which in the vast work of building socialism with the people and for the people ensures a broad framework for the participation of all citizens in working out and implementing the grandiose plans for the homeland's development, the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress and of the National Conference of the Party, the luminous Programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

"We have every condition for each locality to develop powerfully, to acquire an ever more flourishing look, fully to assert itself in the country's socioeconomic and cultural life", President Nicolae Ceaușescu's letter affirms.

Upon instruction from the President of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, the content of the letter was presented to the inhabitants of Treznea-Agrij commune during a civic rally held on September 23 by Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee, Secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The participants in the meeting received the letter of the Romanian President with thanks and gratitude.

EXHIBITION

An exhibition was organized at the Academy of Social and Political Sciences which also hosted the third National Congress of Chemistry. The exhibition puts on view a large number of tomes of President Nicolae Ceaușescu's work, an important contribution in developing the revolutionary theory and practice, to enriching the patrimony of the contemporary social and political thinking. The work Romania on the Road of Building the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society is presented in its entirety, alongside volumes comprising pages from the social, political, philosophical, and economic thinking of the leader of the Romanian party and state.

The exhibition displays the works of Academician Elena Ceaușescu, D.Eng, in the field of chemistry, which represent valuable contributions to the development and deepening of knowledges in this highly topical field, both theoretically and technologically.

At the same time exhibited are specialist works which have been released in Romania along the years, highlighting the rich traditions of the Romanian school of chemistry.

On the occasion of the proceedings of the scientific forum many graphs, panels and scale models illustrate the impetuous development of Romanian chemistry, especially in the period which has elapsed since the Ninth Party Congress.

THE CHILDREN WHO NOW ENROLL IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS WILL GRADUATE FROM HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE YEAR 2000

THE WORKER OF THE YEAR 2000

A FUNDAMENTAL OPTION — INDUSTRY • THE DYNAMICS OF JOBS • THE RATE OF TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL RENEWAL • THE CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING • SCHOOL IN RELATION WITH PRODUCTION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH • CREATIVE THINKING IN THE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FLOW

In 1981, international news agencies reported the following news taken over by the French daily Le Figaro under the suggestive title : Artificial Stupidity. Here is one piece of news : a robot killed a Japanese worker who was busy repairing another robot ; the worker had created for the robot repair signals which the latter wrongly interpreted. And another : a woman killed her daughter and then tried to commit suicide because a computer had shown the young girl had an incurable disease ; in fact the computer was wrong !

It is obvious — commented at that date Le Figaro — that wrongly conceived, programmed or used robots can have unexpected reactions which can be the origin of a catastrophe.

A whole literature published many possible scripts of the future, analysed tendencies and processes, took into consideration specialized data, etc. Thus a symbolic image was created of the year 2000, in which people imagined they would have in future everything they lacked in the past or did not have enough at present.

DOSSIER

IS FUTURE A MERE MYTH?

The first condition of creating a better future — futurologists affirm now — is the decisive renunciation of the tendency to mythicize it. Little by little, an opposite path was chosen : the discrediting of the future, its *identification with a period* of the worst cataclysms, as in the case of the mentioned news.

If the two contrary tendencies are attentively analysed, one can see they are not new, that they appeared at the same time with the first human spiritual manifestations. But at present, development is imposed by technical and scientific revolution, by its unimaginable rates only a few decades ago. But, here comes another danger : people consider contemporary technical and scientific revolution as a magic wand able to solve problems. Thus, a transfer of responsibility is produced expecting science and technology to solve problems that should be understood and solved by people.

Many of the mentioned scripts, or prognostications take into consideration data on the number of researchers, financial funds involved, etc., very important elements in fact, but which neglect important factors explaining the rate and ampleness of progress. They are the people's attachment to the established objectives, the will to make them triumph, the critical spirit toward one's work, as well as the individual's resources.

It is obvious that all these social aspects cannot be considered in general in the ensemble of human society. Many researchers reached the conclusion that building the future does not mean creating a unique model of tomorrow's society, but creating the premises of a future in a concrete society, being preoccupied by its instruments, the "raw material" out of which future can be moulded, durable and dignified.

That is why each country, each social community should "produce" future, should "invent" the desired future. Thus, conceptions about the future will be richer, full of nuances, and at the same time, another danger will be avoided — that of cultural dependence on other models, dependence which could lead to an artificial weakening of the world's cultural horizon, to the setting up of other domination relations, less obvious but not less dangerous than others known by history.

Prognostications, prospects are vital necessities in any condition of geographical space.

UNTIL 1990 EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS WILL TRAIN ABOUT TWO MILLION PERSONS

- over 1,200,000 skilled workers, technicians, foremen
- 146,000 highly trained experts, especially for the basic branches
  - machine engineering
  - metallurgy
  - mining, oil, chemical, construction materials industries
- 590,000 skilled personnel for agriculture

MUTATIONS FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW

Romania, like any socialist country, with a planned economy, has a tradition in long-term prognostications. A tradition which started with the first five-year plans in the 1950s. Analysis — and not only Romanian ones — unanimously affirm that, in a short historical period Romania started from an agrarian country, with a poorly developed industry and backward agriculture, and became an industrial-agrarian country, with a modern industry mostly high-tech and an agriculture in obvious progress.

This stage was reached with efforts, it needed and still needs the allocation, for accumulation, for development, of an important part (some 30 per cent) of the national revenue. Sometimes, such an economic option had repercussions on consumption. But in the long run it proved to be, in the country's concrete conditions, the only viable policy.

The concrete, palpable result of this effort ? It is visible and dominates Romania's new economic geography : 180 new industrial areas have been built, in the last two decades alone, parallel to the development of the existing ones, 8,000 production units being created throughout the country. In a national income of five trillions, over three trillions are represented by the value of fixed assets. Compared to 1968, when the country's territorial-administrative, this growth was far more pleted, the current industrial production is five times larger. In a number of counties however, this growth as far more spectacular : in Sălaj it was 18 times bigger ; Bistrița Năsăud — over 15 times ; Olt and Vaslui — over 11 times ; Vîlcea, Călărași, Tulcea — over nine times. These statistic data mirror the option for balancing throughout the territory the distribution of large-scale industrial and economic projects, through the capitalization of the economic and human potential of the areas less developed in the past. At present, every county in Romania boasts at least four or five industrial centres. Nearly 95 per cent of the national economy's needs of machines and technological equipment are met with domestic products.

The systematic development of such an industrial mechanism has made it possible in the last few years to tackle large-scale projects of great technical difficulty. They are iron and steel, chemical and petrochemical, machine and heavy-duty equipment engineering, shipbuilding precision mechanics and electronics enterprises, thermal and hydropower stations, etc. They are also called the Transfăgărășan road, the Bucharest underground, the Danube-Black Sea and the Poarta Albă-Midia-Năvodari Canals, the new ports on the sea and the Danube, the hydroelectric and navigation systems on the Danube and the great bridges at Cernavodă...

The growth of the productive forces in all Romania's counties and localities has brought about deep-going changes in society's social structure. At present the degree of employment of the population is 499 per thousand, which means that the levels stipulated as early as the by the Thirteenth RCP Congress were reached one year earlier. Of the overall personnel, that employed in industry makes up 47 per cent.

Here we should also set forth with the help of the data provided by the Institute of Socialist Economy, the dynamics of the employed population in the post-war years. In the years of socialist construction, in the first period of economic growth (the first two five-year plan periods — 1951—1955 and 1956—1960) the working personnel grew at a faster pace in order to fill the ever larger number of jobs but also in order to make up for the insufficient investments. Then, especially after 1965, the economic growth rate was stepped up, on a par with the growing investments made. This latter characteristic prompted the continuing high-paced increment of the working personnel in the following decade, until 1975. As a result of the increase recorded in labour productivity, the pace was slackened after that year.

By the middle of the ongoing decade, the working personnel stood at 8,400,000, that is about three fourths of the employed population. According to estimates for 1990, this figure will top 11.5 million persons, 9.5 millions of whom will work in industry and other non-farming branches.

Workers of today and tomorrow at work or during the training process shaping the future qualified personnel.

THE MEANING OF YOUTH

At present, statistics show that most workers in industry are under 35. What does this mean ?

Above all, the Romanian workers' youth means that the personnel has been provided with a broad spiritual horizon through the graduation from 10-grade school at least (which has been general and compulsory ever since 1973). Some workers however have completed 12-grade education. Prospects for the year 2000 show that the entire young generation will graduate from the general and compulsory 12-grade education.

Spiru Haret, whose name is twinned in the grounding of education in Romania (among the first countries in the world) on modern and efficient bases. In his work *La mécanique sociale* published in Paris at the beginning of the century Haret wrote about an average intelligence of society which defines its intellectual character. He spoke about "individuals of superior intelligence who broaden the average intellectual field of this society and raise its standard". Art, literature and technology too, especially computer

...AND IN THE LILLIPUTIANS' LAND

The basic speciality of the Microelectronica enterprise in Bucharest is to put out some 200 types of integrated circuits meeting the exigencies of the next millennium.

The people working here mount computers on tiny silicon tablets, in other words they try to imitate human intelligence.

The materialization of the high virtues carried by a sand grain presupposes the creation of conditions similar to those existing in outer space.

Reducing technical details as much as possible, let us refer to that factor without which nothing can be achieved at Microelectronica. Naturally, I am talking about the human factor. Because it is as clear as daylight that intelligence cannot be produced by just anybody. Another reason for all the electronists, physicists, automatists, chemists and other highly trained specialists to be selected from among the best graduates. The same criterion was applied in the case of high-school leavers making up the operative personnel. In spite of their youth, they are all experts able to handle the most complicated technology.

Though parts are quite large, accuracy is still essential during the make process. You may wonder : what can a few centimetres more or less do in the case of a chassis as large as a room ? Well, it can do very much : carrying more than one hundred tons on its back a chassis with an error of a couple of microns not centimetres becomes very dangerous and the car fails to offer the faintest safety in operation.

(cont. on p. 6)

Referring to this particularity, professor engineer Mihai Drăgănescu, corresponding member of the Romanian Academy, made reference to a forerunner, and artificial intelligence technology, professor Mihai Drăgănescu added, can contribute to the growth of social intelligence.

A WITNESS IN THE... GIANTS' LAND

The Giants' Land may very well be the Mechanic Plant in Mirșa, Sibiu county. Here, everything is oversized — the production rooms, the equipment, the machine tools —, as if the designers overdid everything when they thought out the plant and the builders followed suit. The standard is larger here than anything we are accustomed to. This oversizing however is not a whim, a game, it answers strictly production needs. One would expect the installations to be run by giants. Yet the people of Mirșa are just ordinary people ; it seems that only their work somehow exceeds the borders of the ordinary.

At the latest edition of the Bucharest International Fair could see some of their recent creations : the 110-ton electric tipper lorries, the front loaders, the bulldozers. Even if the lack of specialist knowledge prevented me from appraising their performance accurately, their size greatly impressed me ; there were high installations (almost equal to a two-storied bloc) under which one could pass without as much as bowing, with wheels twice the height of a man.

A young engineer, one of the numerous young men continuing here a tradition whose foundations were laid by grandparents and parents introduced me to his assistants — the workers. They are no longer mere lathe operators, milling machine operators or planers, but electronists-cyberneticians-lathe operators, electronists-cyberneticians-milling machine operators, electronists-cyberneticians-planers, because all machines are equipped with programme control and their work is computer-assisted.

POTENTIAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The potential of the personnel in scientific research follows the policy of long-term development of the Romanian industry, giving priority to the high-tech branches of industry.

1983

- industry — 68.8 per cent
- agriculture — 13.3 per cent
- transport and telecommunications — 3.6 per cent
- construction — 3.2 per cent

BY INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES

- machine engineering — over 23 per cent
- machine tools, electronics and electrical engineering — 18 per cent
- chemistry — 8.4 per cent

(according to the data supplied by the Institute of Socialist Economy)

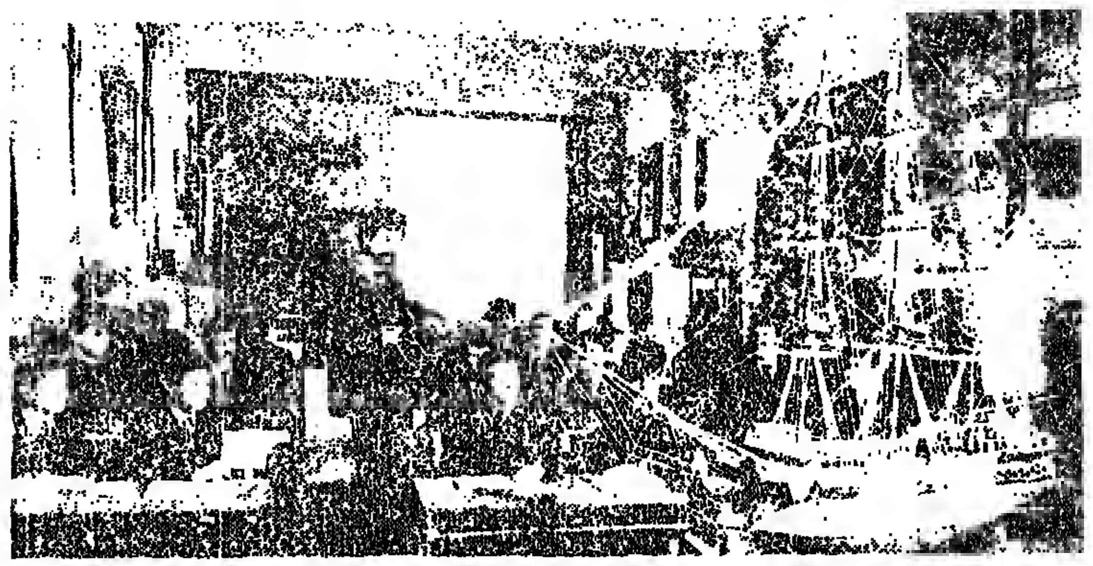
DYNAMICS OF RESEARCH-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

In Romania, 1982.
Fundamental Research :
15 per cent
Applicative Research and Experimental Technical Development :
85 per cent

COMPARATIVE FIGURES : GROWTHS OVER 1975-1982

Romania	— 3.1 times
Belgium	— 1.6 times
Canada	— 2.8 times
Finland	— 2.2 times
France	— 1.9 times

(according to the data supplied by the Institute of Socialist Economy)



Practical instruction classes for students of the Navy High School in Galați (top left); chemistry lesson at Sebeș Industrial high school (top right and middle); preparation for productive activities at the industrial high school sponsored by "Electroaparataj" Enterprise in Bucharest. (bottom).

FACING THE THIRD MILLENNIUM

In what way is the Romanian school prepared to meet the third millennium? The assessment that to have a well-oriented and efficient education is to master the future has become almost a truism. As a consequence, the strategy of developing science and technology in Romania comprises education as a factor of extreme importance, as concerns both its form of organization and its content.

Therefore, the worker of the year 2000 prepares himself in advance, in fact he is no longer a fictitious character. Because the children who now enroll in the primary school at the age of 6, will graduate from the 12-year (general and compulsory) school in the year 2000.

The Ministry of Education told us that school will generally follow the principles of organization currently in force. In other words industrial and agro-industrial high schools will continue to hold the upper hand, especially those preparing staff for high-tech fields (informatics, electronics, instrumental engineering), showing a tendency to enlarge the number of establishments of this kind moulding workers in the sphere of public services as well as production. This does not mean that the other types of high school (mathematics, physics, chemistry-biology, history-philology and arts) will be neglected. Every year performers at International Olympiads of mathematics, physics, chemistry and Latin are selected from among the students of these establishments, that exceptional talents are not only the infallible products of these high schools. The list of prize winners in fundamental subjects frequently feature names of pupils attending industrial high schools. It is a proof of the viability of the idea of a generally unitary training, regardless of the type of high school it involves. In fact Romanian education has an open character. Therefore, regardless of the type of high school from which he graduates, a young man can opt for any speciality he wants to study as part of higher education.

At the same time Romania has a diversified network of vocational schools (whose courses can be attended by whoever has graduated from the first (two years) high school stage. According to the same principle of open education, the graduates of vocational schools can continue their high school studies, also having the right to enroll in a faculty.

This desideratum has imposed the adoption of strategies to be applied in the near future: the establishment of ways of manifestation for teaching staff and students in the field of scientific research, as part of the system of sponsoring school establishments by enterprises, units of research and technological engineering and faculties, thus deepening the integration of school with research and production; the optimum openness of the fundamental subjects, of general culture, towards the process of training for a certain profession substantiates the occupational mobility needed by the work force in the perspective of the third millennium.

In the last analysis, the perfection of man is an essential factor of modernization, in the perspective of the year 2000. No automation or robotization will ever replace man!

CONSTANTIN LUPU

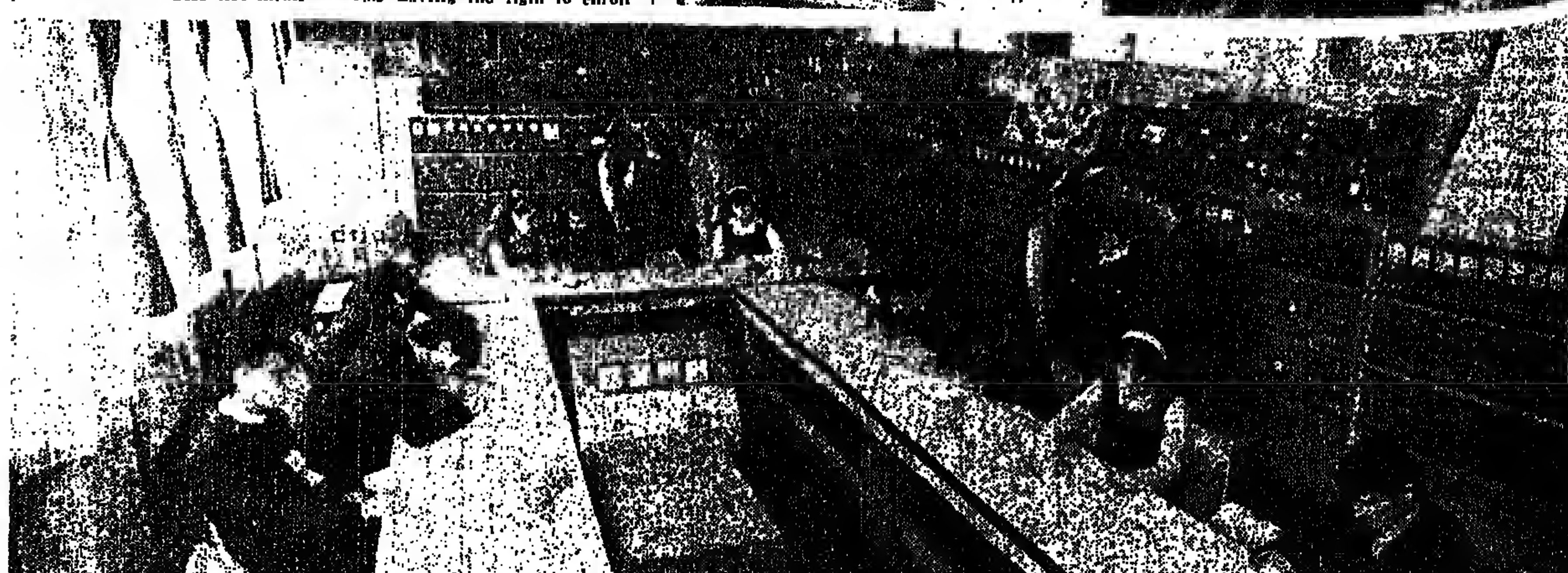
HIGHLY TRAINED PERSONNEL IN ROMANIA

1965 : 7.4 per 10,000 inhabitants
1983 : 17.5 per 10,000 inhabitants

COMPARATIVE FIGURES:

Great Britain	– 15.5 (1979)
France	– 14.0 (1979)
Belgium	– 14.2 (1979)
Norway	– 18.2 (1980)
Italy	– 8.2 (1980)
West Germany	– 21.2 (1982)
Argentina	– 3.5 (1983)

(According to the data supplied by the Institute of Socialist Economy)



A LARGE POWER PROJECT

The building-site of the power and heating station of Bacău registers high working rates, thanks to the measures taken in the effort of improving the construction-erection flows. Conditions have been created to finish 30 important units as early as this month. The electro-filter of the oven no. 1 is ready to undergo technological tests, bringing nearer the day when the thermo-insulation material will be properly mounted. Ahead of schedule are also works of mounting rubber carpets, checking the capacities of the coal department. By the end of September checkings will also be finished in order to commission the pumps and motors of the demineralized water treatment and reserve station. At the same time the 110 kW connection station undergoes the final touches with a view to its coming into operation and starting tests ahead of schedule. As far as the construction site is concerned, the engine room and the intermediary body for the generating set no 1 are nearing completion, while additional brickwork is carried out at the chimney faster than it was initially targeted.

VĂCĂREȘTI LAKE

A new building site was opened in the Capital a few months ago within the complex engineering works carried out on the Dîmbovița river: Văcărești Lake which in the end will have an area of 160 ha and a water volume of 15 million cu.m. The excavations for the lake's harnessing and battering total two million cu.m. of earth to which are added 100,000 sq.m. of protection screens.

Photo-text: MIHAI POPESCU STOENEȘTI ■

A STANDARD UNIT OF PRECISION MECHANICS

"Balanța" Enterprise in Sibiu has relatively recently been declared a standard unit in the action of modernizing production in the fine mechanics branch. Justifying this "rank" conferred by the specialized ministry, the Sibiu enterprise applied numerous high technologies in production, among which there are: microprocessor controlled systems, stellifying and joining of flexible cells, computer assisted product design, production preparation, launching and control. In the context of the ample modernization process, "Balanța" Enterprise has successively known several developing stages, establishing its fabrication programme for two big product groups: hydraulic equipment (1,100 types and dimensions) and measuring and control apparatuses (300 variants). In our photo: work aspects from "Balanța" (bottom photo).

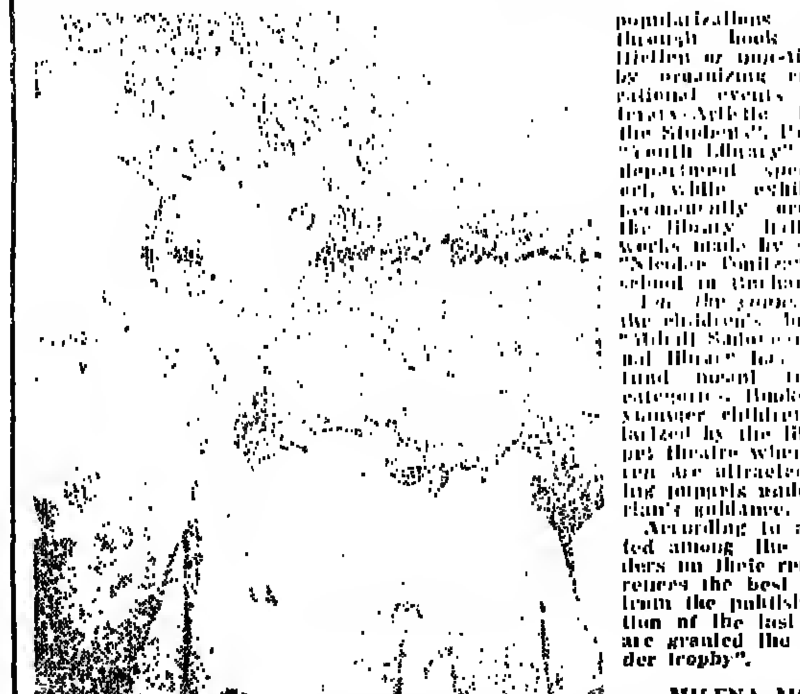
LIBRARIES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Of the over 130,000 readers annually visiting the branches of the "Mihail Sadoveanu" municipal library in the Capital, more than a half are children, pupils and students. Completing school libraries, the "Youth Library" branch lays at the disposal of readers an encyclopaedic book stock, besides school bibliographies. Book popularizations are made through book exhibitions (fiction or non-fiction) and by organizing cultural-educational events called "Literary-Artistic Festival of the Students". Recently, the "Youth Library" organized a department specialized in art, while exhibitions are permanently organized in the library hall including works made by students of "Nicolae Tonitza" art high school in Bucharest.

For the youngest readers, the children's branch of the "Mihail Sadoveanu" municipal library has a rich book fund based on three age categories. Books for the younger children are popularized by the library's puppet theatre where the children are attracted to building puppets under the librarian's guidance.

According to a poll effected among the young readers on their reading preferences the best loved books from the publishing production of the last two years are granted the "young reader trophy".

MILENA MIHĂESCU ■
Photos: DORU IORDACHE ■



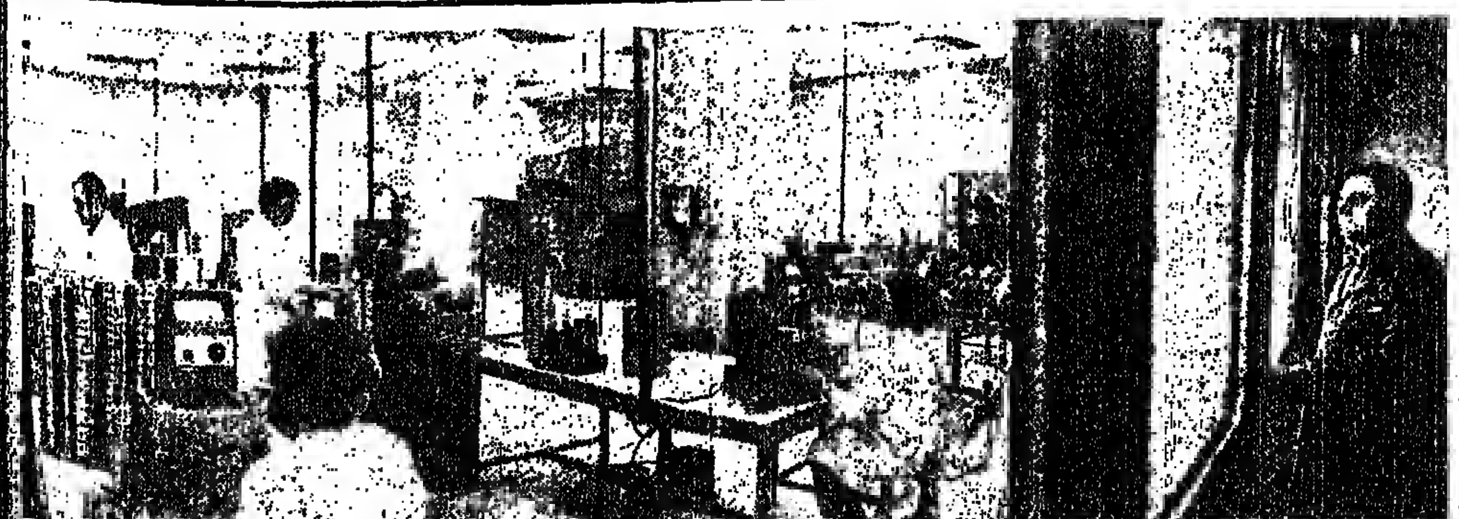
DWELLINGS IN DOBROGEA

● Constanța is one of the counties with high apartment construction rate. In Constanța, the big town-port of the Black Sea and in other localities of the county, among which Cernavodă, Năvodari, Mangalia, Hîrșova, Basarabi, over 2,000 apartments have been built since the beginning of the year. These days, the first apartments were commissioned in the blocks of the new residential unit of Constanța, along the V.I. Lenin Boulevard. The integration in the local landscape is the town fathers' permanent preoccupation. Constructors work at present at finishing the elegant district Faleza de Nord located on the Black Sea coast.

● A new and modern apartment house ensemble totalling 465 apartments, located in the central area of Cernavodă, will be added to the modern architecture of the Dobrogea town. In building this district, whose first stage of works has been completed these days, the workers of the general construction-mounting enterprise applied modern execution highly efficient technologies, the new blocks being raised according to new original designs made by the county design institute.

LOW-POWER PLANT

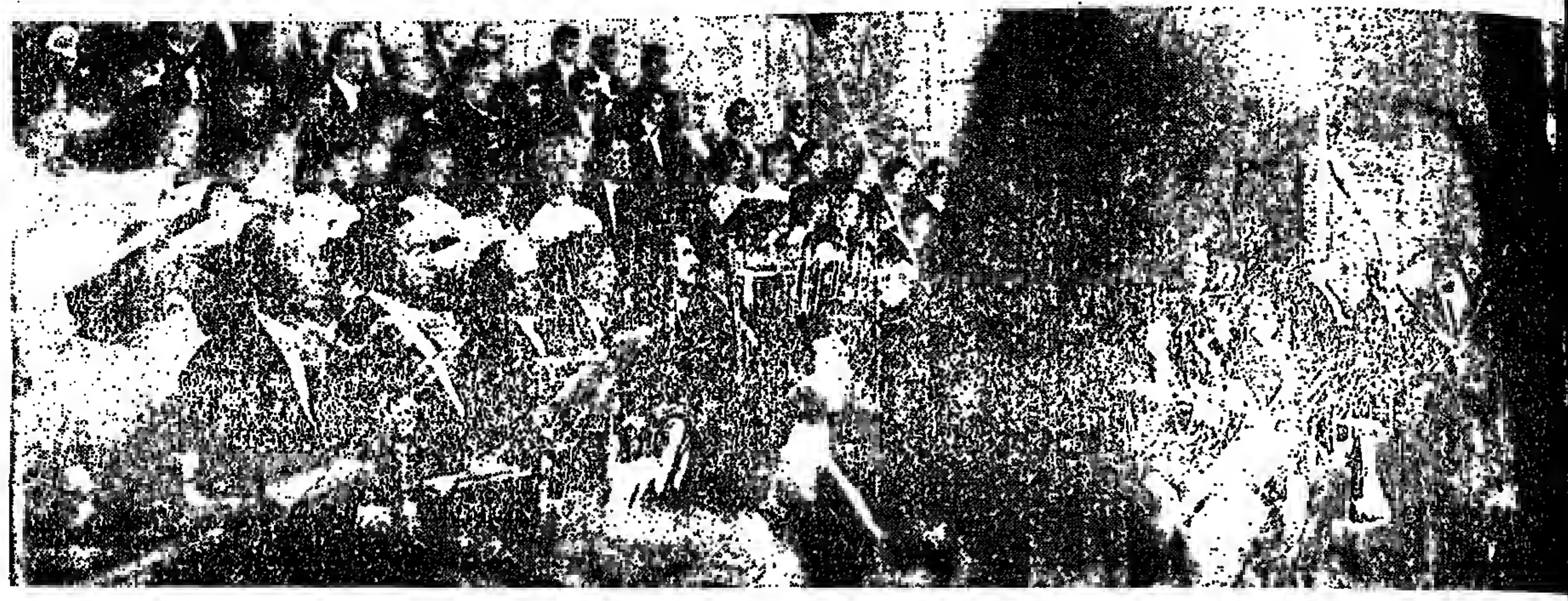
Construction-erection works were concluded on the Doftana river, Prahova county, for a new low-power hydroplant. Equipped with two hydrogenerating units it has an initial power of 1.6 Mw. Three other microhydropower plants will be built on the valley of the same river. At the same time its tributaries bear a series of small hydropower plants. Until the end of the present quinquennium, the installed capacity of the low-power hydroelectric plants on the Doftana will reach 11.5 Mw.

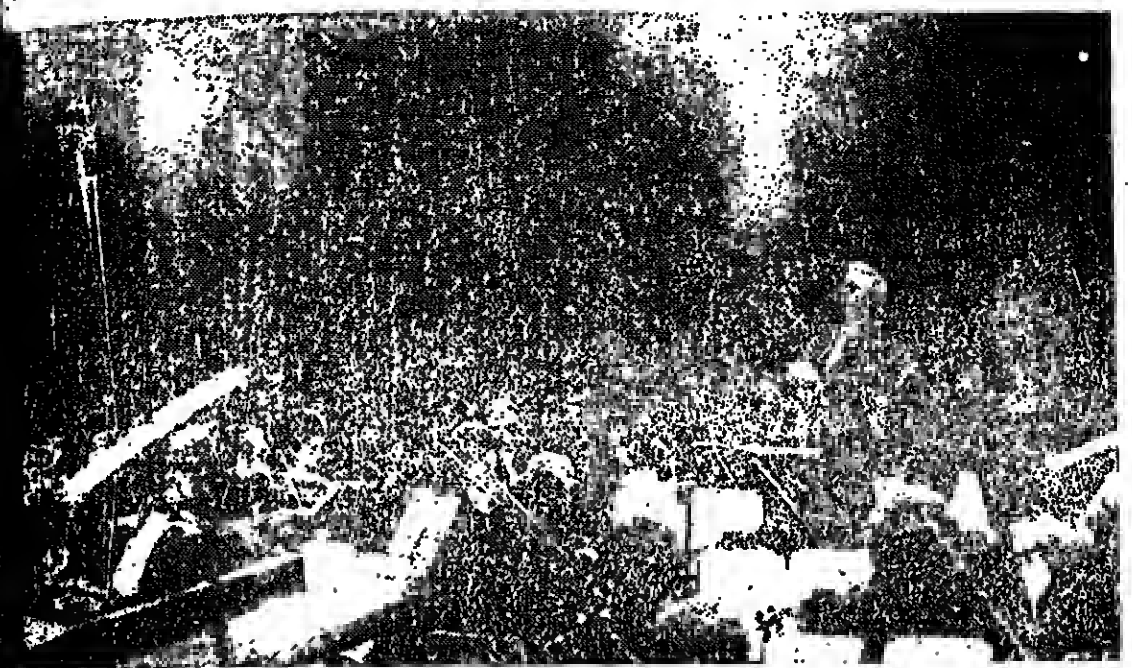


THE WHITE ROOM

A new fabrication of "Rulmentul" Enterprise in Brașov called "the white room" makes its contribution to enriching the production list of bearings manufactured here. A wide range of high precision bearings with deviations of less than 1 micron, are made in this section by means of special technologies. The white room manufactures pin bearings for cars, tractors, farm machines, special bearings for the machine-tool and textile industries.

ELENA MIHAI ■





On the occasion of the 11th George Enescu International Festival, the Electrecord record company has placed at the disc collectors' disposal an imposing 29-record set comprising the complete stereo recordings of the great Romanian composer's symphonic, chamber and operatic works. Besides, continuing an already traditional practice, the Electrecord label presents with remarkable operativeness "chronicle" albums in a limited number of copies including live recordings of symphonic or chamber pieces interpreted by the foremost Romanian and foreign soloists and conductors, albums which are put up for sale on the day following each concert in the foyers of the Bucharest concert and opera halls only during the festival.

THE "GEORGE ENESCU" INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL — THE 11TH EDITION, BUCHAREST, SEPTEMBER 16-26

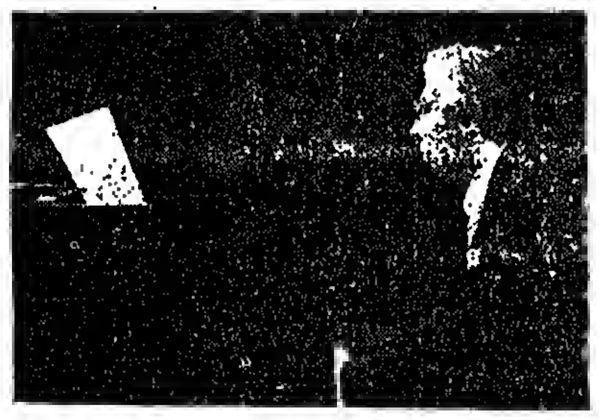
Very much like its previous ten editions the 11th edition of the George Enescu International Festival, spanning September 16—26, is offering the Bucharest public a vast panorama of Romanian and world music through 14 symphony concerts, nine chamber music concerts, nine recitals, two choral concerts, 20 opera, operetta and ballet shows — 51 events in all staged in six halls over 11 days. Featuring are a number of prestigious symphonic, choral, chamber and musical theatre ensembles, alongside instrumental and vocal soloists, conductors, stage directors and choreographers from Romania and 10 other countries: England, France, West Germany, the USSR, the Netherlands, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Venezuela. Their repertoire points to their concern with interpreting to advantage the oeuvre of George Enescu and of the Romanian composers from the immediately post-Enescu generations to this day, but also with presenting works that are regarded as masterpieces of the history of world music. In the following lines, I shall try to outline in detail these aspects which characterize this year's festival.

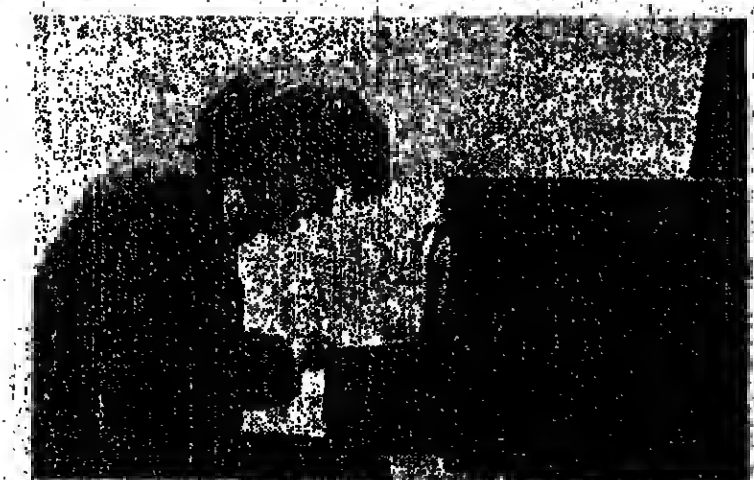
ENESCU'S LEGACY

From its opening edition, the festival's repertoire gave pride of place to the comprehensive presentation of George Enescu's works of all genres: opera, symphonic and chamber music. This tradition was preserved during all the subsequent editions and it equally defines the programme of this year's festival which began with the soaring strains of the romantic First Symphony in C major Op. 13 — Enescu's "Eroica", and is due to wind up amid the sonorities of the grandiose fresco of the Third Symphony in C major Op. 21, while another great Bucharest hall, that of the Romanian Opera, will resound on the same evening with the lyric tragedy Oedipe in whose pages, as Enescu himself declared, he embedded "the whole substance of his being, his entire soul", laying stress in his modern treatment of Sophocles' tragedies on man's capacity to oppose his destiny, to conquer his moral independence.

In between these two extremities of the festival, the programme includes many other Enescu pieces, defining for his composing activity as a whole. Thus in the area of symphonic music the festival bills two of his three Suites for Orchestra: The First Suite in C major Op. 9 with the original Prelude in the Unison, unique in the whole world symphonic literature, and the Third Suite in D major Op. 27 ("Săteasca") with its five movements evoking the village atmosphere of the composer's boyhood. Also due to be performed are the pathetic Second Symphony in A major Op. 17, the dramatic symphonic poem Vox maris Op. 31, the picturesque Romanian Rhapsody No. 1 in A major Op. 11, so popular throughout the world, and the two String Intermezzi Op. 12.

From George Enescu's chamber music the public can listen to the Sonatas for Piano and Violin No. 2 in F minor Op. 6 and No. 3 in A minor Op. 25 "in popular Romanian style" — the latter of which has become part of the repertoire of many world-famous violinists — the Piano Sonatas in F sharp minor Op. 24 No. 1 and in D major Op. 24 No. 3, the Sonata for Piano and Cello in C major Op. 26 No. 2, the String Quartet in G major Op. 22 No. 2 and finally the String Octet in C major Op. 7. Also billed are some of Enescu's [illegible] and three short pieces.





In the photos: The Radio-television Symphony Orchestra with Iosif Conta at the desk (top); p. 8: guitarist Alirio Diaz (Venezuela), pianist Marina van Paassen (the Netherlands) — left; organist Ferdinand Klinda (Czechoslovakia), violinist Mintcho Mintchev (Bulgaria) — centre; a scene from Swan Lake with the Kishinev ensemble — right; p. 9: the George Enescu Philharmonic under Mihai Brediceanu — bottom.

CONTEMPORARY ROMANIAN MUSIC

The contemporary Romanian school of composition — one of the most appreciated worldwide, drawing unanimously favourable notices at festivals and concerts everywhere — is richly illustrated in the festival by works written by composers of all generations, from established masters who have won a definite place in the history of Romanian music, some of them current or former Conservatoire professors, to former pupils of theirs and young people of incontestable talent and a marked personality. They appear in symphonic concerts, opera and ballet shows, chamber and choral concerts and recitals. The former category comprises composers at the peak of a career rich in achievements, such as Zeno Vancea, Sigismund Toduţă, Tudor Ciortea, Ion Dumitrescu, Anatol Vieru, Ştefan Niculescu, Tiberiu Olah, Wilhelm Berger, Pascal Bentoiu, Myriam Marbe, Theodor Grigoriu, Alexandru Paşcanu, Adrian [illegible], Cornel Ţăranu, Dan [illegible], Dumitru Capoianu, [illegible] Drăgulescu(?). The other category lists numerous [illegible] — some of whom — [illegible] Dumitrescu, Liviu Dănceanu, Marcel Spinei — are the conductors and leaders of ensembles specializing in the interpretation of contemporary music. Also figuring [illegible] in the Romanian musical [illegible] recent years are Liana A[illegible]dra, Şerban Nichifor, [illegible] Cezar, Octavian Nemescu, [illegible] na Rotaru-Nemescu, [illegible] banu, [illegible] Popovici, [illegible] Ioachimescu, Cristian [illegible], Viorel Munteanu, [illegible] Avram etc.

WORLD MUSIC

While the works of George Enescu and of the post-Enescu generations of Romanian composers up to the youngest present-day authors dominate the festival's programmes, a no less important place is reserved to world music in concerts, recitals and shows of all genres. In fact, the Bucharest audiences are offered [illegible] world music [illegible] early baroque [illegible] Monteverdi [illegible] Gesualdo) and [illegible] (Bach, Handel [illegible]) Viennese classics [illegible] Mozart, Beethoven [illegible] Haydn) — present [illegible] symphonies, concertos, serenades, overtures, sonatas, trios, quartets, quintets etc.), early and late Romanticism (Weber, Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Chopin, Grieg, Liszt, Tchaikovsky, Franck, Brahms, Dvorak, Saint-Saëns, Mahler), impressionism (Debussy, Ravel) up to the most diverse trends and personalities in 20th century music (Stravinsky, Britten, Respighi, Khachaturian, Françaix, Kolinski, Kranze etc.). The opera and ballet bills of the festival feature wellknown composers of these genres (Donizetti, Verdi, Tchaikovsky, Puccini, Prokofiev), who also appear in concerts of arias from operas, alongside Rossini, Bizet, Wagner etc.

CONDUCTORS AND SOLOISTS

The programme of the festival affords one a true survey of present-day Romanian conducting art. With very few exceptions — which are naturally to be explained by the inherently limited number of symphonic and musical theatre events, concentrated on 11 days — one can encounter here the representative names of such masters of the baton as Mihai Brediceanu, Iosif Conta, Cristian Mandeal, Horia Andreescu, Ludovic Bacs (all from Bucharest), Emil Simon (Cluj-Napoca), Ovidiu Bălan (Bacău), Modest Cichirdan (Craiova), Petre Sbârcea (Sibiu), of instrumentalists-conductors Aurelian Octav Popa and Nicolae Iliescu, of operatic conductors Cornel Trăilescu, Carol Litvin, Lucian Anca (all from Bucharest), Mihai Vlicu (Timişoara), Ovidiu Dan Chiriţă (Braşov), operetta conductors Mircea Ionculescu, Marian Didu, Valentin Gruescu, composers-conductors Ionel Dumitrescu, Liviu Dănceanu, Sorin Lerescu, Marcel Spinei (all from Bucharest) and Cornel Ţăranu (Cluj-Napoca), of chorus masters Marin Constantin and again Valentin Gruescu (Bucharest), Cornel Groza (Cluj-Napoca) and finally, alongside them, those of the distinguished foreign guests François Legrand (France), Cem Mansur (Turkey) and Vjekoslav Šutej (Yugoslavia) directing symphony concerts, and Alexandru Samuilă (USSR) performing in the pit of the Romanian Opera.

Among the instrumental soloists, the largest contingent is that of the pianists, led by Valentin Gheorghiu who has been dominating Romanian pianistic art for over four decades. Various concerts and recitals will also feature the wellknown soloists Dan Atanasiu, Ilinca Dumitrescu, Aurora Ienei, Dana Borşan, Suzana Szörényi, Corneliu Bădulescu, as well as young musicians whose brilliant talent has elicited the attention of the public in Bucharest and all over the country in recent years (Mihai Ungureanu, Viniciu Moroianu, Constantin Sandu, Viorel Ciucur) and even child soloists who evince exceptional aptitudes at this early age (Horia Mihail, Mihaela Ursuleasa). Foreign guests at the festival include Georges Pludermacher and Danielle Laval (France), Michael Roll (Great Britain), and Aleksander Rudin (USSR), Marius van Paassen (the Netherlands) whose name will be mentioned again further on among the cellists.

Two wellknown masters of the bow — Ion Voicu and Ştefan Ruha — grace this edition of the festival too, very much like its previous editions. Other violinists performing during the festival are Daniel Podlovschi and Cristina Anghelescu, the young and very gifted Luminiţa Rogacev, Mircea Călin, Adriana Nedelcu, Liviu Prunaru, Dan Claudiu Vornicelu and Carina Ioleen who are recent graduates or still students of the Conservatoire. Three internationally renowned foreign guests, Maksim Fedotov, Levon Ambartzumian (USSR) and Mintcho Mintchev (Bulgaria) are also among the violin soloists.

The instrumentalists' list also comprises cellists Aleksander Rudin (USSR), Alexandru Gaju, Carol Iliroş and Valeriu Popovici, flutists Gavril Costea and Nicolae Maxim, clarinettists Aurelian Octav Popa and Cristian Vlad, trumpet player Ioan Văduva, organists Ferdinand Klinda (Czechoslovakia) and Andreas Meisner (West Germany), and guitarist Alirio Diaz (Venezuela).

As far as opera is concerned, the number of singers performing in shows and concerts of arias is too large for all of them to be mentioned here. Much to the joy of the Bucharest opera buffs, Eugenia Moldoveanu and Maria Slătinaru-Nistor, the two sopranos who have carried the fame of the Romanian school of singing to the most famous lyric stages of the world, are not absent from the festival, being joined by other personalities of the Romanian Opera in Bucharest — Silvia Voinea, Sanda Şandru, Pompei Hărăşteanu, Nicolae Florei, Florin Diaconescu, Ionel Voineag, Dan Zancu etc. and by leading soloists of other musical theatres in this country such as Alexandru Agache (Cluj-Napoca), Mioara Cortez-David (Iaşi), Elena Gaja, Csaba Aleizee and Agnes Contos (Timişoara) and remarkable young talents. Three guests from abroad — tenors Zurab Sotkilava and Mihail Muntean (USSR) and mezzo-soprano Rositza Traeva-Mirtcheva (Bulgaria) are also among the singers.

The three ballet shows of the Romanian Opera feature some of the company's most outstanding dancers, while the shows of the Fantasio Theatre of Constanţa star some of the dancers who have made this ensemble famous in many parts of the world.

It is also worth mentioning that the shows of the Romanian Opera in Bucharest are signed by the experienced operatic directors Jean Rănzescu, George Teodorescu, Hero Lupescu and ballet masters Oleg Danovschi, Tilde Urseanu and Doina Andronache, those of the Timişoara State Opera and of the Braşov Musical Theatre are staged by Mariana Tiron Emandi and Cristian Mihăilescu, respectively, and those of the Fantasio ballet ensemble of Constanţa are authored by director and choreographer Oleg Danovschi. Finally, the ballet evening offered by the Kishinev Opera and Ballet Theatre unfolds under the direction of ballet master Mikhail Kaflanal.

ENSEMBLES

Out of the 15 symphony orchestras existing in Romania, performing at the Festival both with their resident conductors and with guest conductors are the George Enescu Philharmonic of Bucharest in four concerts, the Radiotelevision symphony orchestra and the Cluj-Napoca Philharmonic in two concerts each, and the Ploieşti Philharmonic in one concert. Alongside them, appearances will be put on by several chamber orchestras, most of them attached to the Philharmonics of Bucharest, Tîrgu Mureş, Bacău (Toscana), Craiova (Ars Mundi), the Radiotelevision (Musica Rediviva), but also operating outside these establishments, with members selected from several Bucharest orchestras (Quodlibet musicum). Other ensembles that can be heard at this festival specialize in contemporary music (Hyperion, Traiect, Contemporan and Archaeus) and their conductors-composers were mentioned above, to them being added the Ars Nova orchestra of Cluj-Napoca, led by composer-conductor Cornel Ţăranu.

Apart from these orchestras, a number of other chamber groups are invited to the festival, among which two from abroad (the Gabrieli string quartet from Great Britain and the Brass Quintet from Prague). Let us also add the four choral ensembles, foremost among which the Madrigal chamber choir of the Ciprian Porumbescu Conservatoire, praised everywhere for the unique perfection of its renditions achieved under the direction of Marin Constantin.

Most of the 10 operatic and ballet shows are given by the company of the Romanian Opera in Bucharest. Also on the Festival bill are the Operetta Theatre of Bucharest with five shows, the Fantasio classic and contemporary ballet theatre of Constanţa with two shows, the State Opera of Timişoara and the Musical Theatre of Braşov with one show each. A ballet evening is presented by the State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre of Kishinev (USSR).

EDGAR ELIAN

Photos by A. ROSENTHAL

THE "CUNUNA CARPAŢILOR" NATIONAL YOUTH BALLET OF ROMANIA

The National Youth Ballet of Romania was founded in 1949 and includes today 120 members in two artistic collectivities — a folk dance group and the folk music orchestra.

Ever since its beginnings, the National Youth Ballet has asserted itself in Romania's cultural life through the high level of creations presented and the enthusiasm and vigour of the young creators and interpreters, qualities remarked with each appearance in front of the audience.

For generations of artists (choreographers, instrumentalists, conductors, etc.), the National "Cununa Carpaţilor" Youth Ballet has represented a generous starting point, the years spent here being decisive for their artistic future.

Permanently present in Bucharest's and the country's cultural life, the National Youth Ballet appeared in many shows, powerfully emphasizing the message of artistic creations of high value and emotional force.

For special merits in its vast artistic activity, this ensemble was awarded many distinctions, being at the same time the laureate of all Song to Romania National Festival editions. The ensemble participated in all editions of the Student and Youth World Festival obtaining every time, the title of laureate for its artistic evolutions.

The shows' artistic qualities, the varied repertoire, the rich, colourful costumes and the classy performances are attributes always accompanying the artistic performances of this prestigious Romanian folk ensemble.

The troupe of the National Youth Ballet is made up of the folk orchestra, with virtuosos of Romanian folk instruments — the Panpipe, cembals and long shepherds' pipe, etc., and also of classic instruments assimilated by folklore music orchestras — the violin, accordeon, clarinet, tarogato, etc. Under the baton of conductor Gheorghe Popa, an exceptional musical, and a tarogato virtuoso, the folk music orchestra approaches a varied repertoire from all country regions, remarked by musicality, sensitivity and authenticity, succeeding in conveying the message of Romanian folk art.

The choreographic group is made of over 80 young dancers, professionally guided by choreographer Dan Ionescu, who in 1985 attended a specialized course in France at Marly-le-Roi, thanks to a scholarship offered by the National Institute of Public Instruction. The repertoire of the choreographic group is based on authentic Romanian folklore, characterized by explosive, varied rhythms including all country areas. The performers' skill and virtuosity made this folk group known as the most remarkable and valuable national ensemble.

Making up a unitary collectivity, the folklore music orchestra and dancing group faithfully serve, with talent and skill, folklore, being everywhere recognized as remarkable inheritors and dignified messengers of our traditional creation.

In his long artistic activity, the "Cununa Carpaţilor" National Youth Ballet presented thousands of shows in front of millions of spectators in the country and abroad, carrying the message of Romanian interpretive art to over 50 countries in Europe, Asia, North America and Africa.

In a few days, the National Youth Ballet of Romania, will start a long tour of France which will be concluded by a show performed in Switzerland.

MADELEINE KARACASIAN

TOUR CALENDAR

FRANCE : October 3 – Voiron, 4 – Saint Avold, 5 – Reims, 6 – Macon, – 7 – Toulouse-Blagnac, 8–9 – Bordeaux, 12 – Periguaux, 13 – Rochefort, 14 – Versailles, 15 – Rueil-Malmaison, 17 – Caen, 18 – Clamart, 19 – Pontivy, 21 – Vannes, 22 – Angers, 23 – Le Mans, 25 – Saint-Brieuc, 26 – Saumur, 27 – Parthenay, 28 – Auxerre, 29 – Oyonnax, 30 – Thonon-les-Bains. SWITZERLAND : 31 – Geneva.

"Cununa Carpaţilor" Youth Ensemble perform folk dances from all the country's folk areas. Here are several aspects of the dance suites in photos on this page.

The Büchergilde Gutenberg publishing house in Frankfurt am Main has put out the ninth volume in the series of complete works by Panait Istrati, a series which is edited by dr. Heinrich Stiehler. The volume includes the novel Les Chardons du Bărăgan (The Thistles of the Bărăgan), translated from French by Erns Redtenbacher. The reader of the edition which was inaugurated in 1985 and is due to comprise 14 volumes and to be completed next year is Edmund Jacoby.

Gathered in a single volume, the 5th–7th issues of the Folklore Yearbook have recently been put out by the Cluj-Napoca University, the Social Sciences Centre and the Ethnology and Sociology Department. The review continues the prestigious series of the Yearbook of the Folklore Archives, set up at Cluj in 1930 by Ion Muşlea.

The contents stand out through the remarkable value of the articles and the approach proper, most studies appearing as (micro) monographs, dealing with original concerns and themes. For the first time the volume includes an ample study of Drăgaica (D. Pop), the doina as "the poetry of man's destiny" (N. Bot), into a stylistic technique called logomachia (A Fochi). Extremely interesting data are provided about ethnomedicine in the contemporary world (Gh. Pavelescu), or about the endurance of folkloric tradition in present funeral rites (I.C. Stor). Mention is made of the common substratum and relation between the ballads of Mioriţa and Toma Alimoş (I. Datcu), or of the magic-mythological and symbolistic implications of spinning in the archaic mentality (S. Ciubotaru). A semiological outlook is defined with a view to classifying musical instruments (I. Herţea). And the proverbial Transylvanian rigour and minuteness prove quite fruitful when it comes to drawing up systems of classification and typology (agrarian customs are studied by I. Cuceu and M. Cuceu, vocal songs by I. Szenic and L. Istoc, proverbs by G. Vlăi). A rich documentary of philological importance and of literary history is revealed by the anniversary of 100 years since the release of M. Gaster's Romanian Folk Literature.

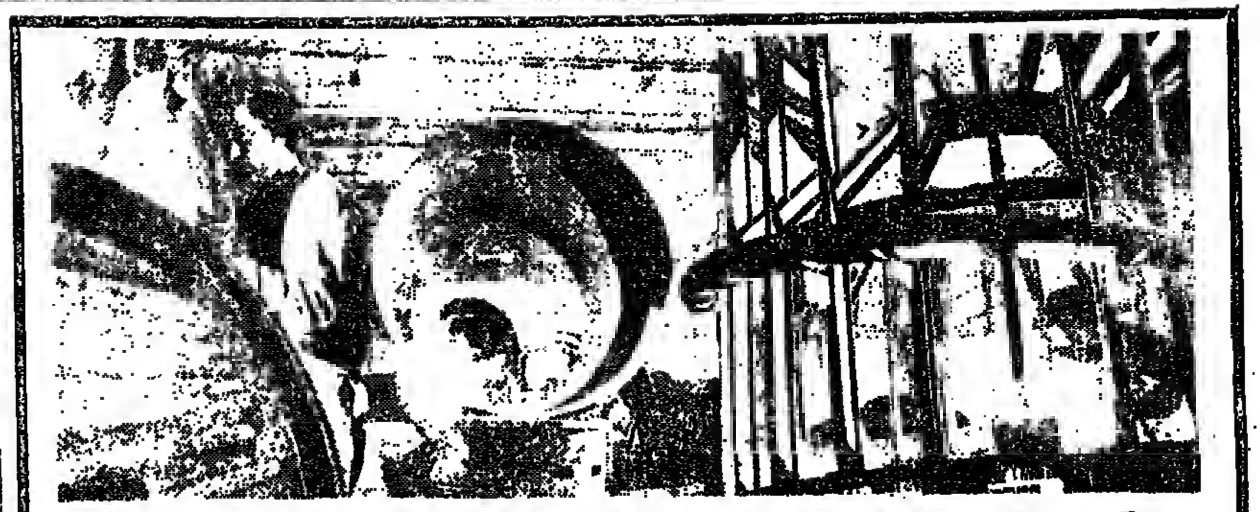
All in all, a highly dense volume with various subjects carrying a great value, containing fundamental studies approaching for the first time, with originality, certain ideas and the posing terms and methods useful to any further serious discussions.

ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR STEEL INDUSTRY

The 280 kw asynchronous motor with 1,000 revolutions per minute meant for Hunedoara iron and steel plant where the technological line of the 800 mm roll mill is modernized, was manufactured by "Electroputere" Enterprise in Craiova.

Conceived by a group of specialists at the local scientific research and technological engineering institute for motors, transformers and electric equipment, the new motor has technico-functional performances competitive at world level.

The same collectivity made, for Borzeşti Chemical Plant, the first synchronous electric motors with pressurized capsules of 1,000 kw, installed for the modernization of machine production.



END USER: PETROCHEMISTRY

The Technological Equipment Enterprise can be seen on Buzău's industrial map which has been substantially completed in the last 20 years. Answering with authority and promptitude the major demands of the national economy, this enterprise has continuously diversified its production for the benefit of top industrial branches. The Romanian petrochemical industry is one of the most demanding end users. The adjoining photo shows Buzău enterprise's heavy boiler section. The workers' high professionalism is focused at present on the mounting operations of subassemblies for installations which will soon function at Piteşti Petrochemical Plant. (Top photo).

HYDRAULIC INSTALLATIONS

Recently, "Steaua Roşie" Enterprise in Bucharest has extended its productive area by ample investment works allotted from state funds. The enterprise's profile includes a wide range of hydraulic installations produced with the latest technical means. The average age of workers in this enterprise is 21 (top photo).

THE FISHERMEN'S CELEBRATION

On Sunday, September 18, the locality of Chilia Veche, Tulcea county, hosted the traditional "Fishing Celebration" — a catchphrase covering a series of professional, cultural, artistic, sports and entertaining events, devoted to the people living and working in the Danube Delta, fishermen, seamen, machine operators, farmers and reed breeders.

On the occasion, a working meeting was organized to deal with fishing-related themes, the representatives of industrial and economic units of the Delta Dunării Central Station taking part in a debate on the complex, superior capitalization of resources existing in the area.

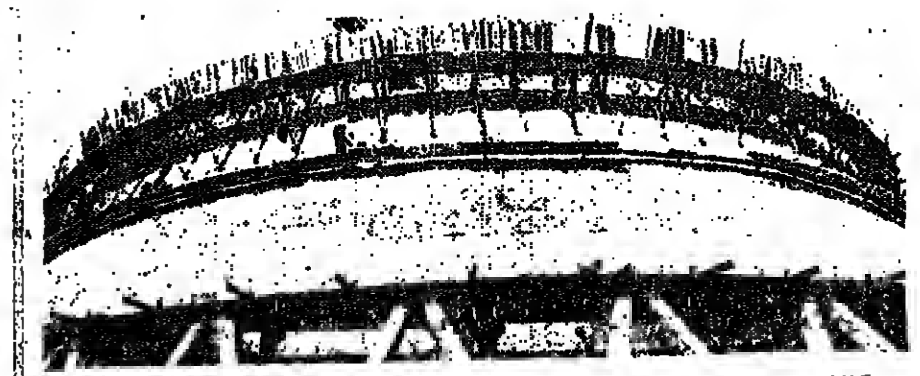
Fishermen of many settlements of the Delta attended also a show presented by artistic ensembles of Tulcea which won prizes at the Song to Romania National Festival. The youngest attenders participated in a popular running race and a contest of fishing boats. A literary soiree concluded this series of events devoted to the Danube Delta inhabitants.

"AN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF PHYSICS"

Braşov hosted an event entitled "The International School of Physics. Recent Aspects of Experimental Nuclear Physics". Besides Romanian physicians, the attendance included researchers from Belgium, France, the GDR, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the USSR and other countries. The event turned into a fruitful dialogue and useful exchange of experience concerning vanguard experimental methods and new theoretical methods models of study of the atomic nucleus.

ON THE BUILDING SITE OF THE NEW SEA PORT

These days, the builders of the new Constanţa-Sud port have focused their efforts on the key-objectives, helping the commissioning of important units ahead of schedule. In order to increase the efficiency of the works, technicians have applied new methods such as that of building wharves with gigantic caissons, reducing by half the execution time. At the same time the dredging installations workers have replaced cast laddles with a series of welded laddles which helped obtain important savings and expended the endurance of a whole chain of laddles by almost 30 per cent. As a consequence of usage of the complex technical means has lately increased by seven per cent.



THE ARCHITECTURE OF LIGHT

Timişoara municipality, a reputed university centre in Romania, with a traditional polytechnical school, a town highly representative of a vigorous industrial expression in almost all fields, asserts its power through a new project of national importance — the coal-burning thermo-power station — now nearing completion. The architectural line of the station has already taken shape, able to foreshadow the ample dimension of the future construction. The accelerated working rhythm is quite promising for the day when Timişoara will connect a new power spring to the national grid.

The present photo presents an aspect from the building site of the thermo-power station (photo-top).

ARCH OVER THE SOMEŞ

A new bridge over the Someş river was built in Satu Mare municipality. It is meant to improve road traffic in continuous growth in this part of the country. Designed by the Design Institute for Auto, Naval and Air Transportation and executed by the Cluj Roads and Bridges Enterprise, the new construction is 700 m long, including viaducts and the respective ramps, and 15 m wide, ensuring a fluent car traffic, on four lanes. On each side of the bridge there are 2.5 m wide side walks. In a few years, the banks of the Someş were united by three big capacity bridges, contributing, among other things, to the urban aesthetics of this town in the north-western part of the country.

HIGH-TECH FIRST

The "flexible cell" is the most recent first at "Infrăţirea" Enterprise in Oradea, a reference unit of the machine building industry in our country. This enterprise fully benefits from the progress registered by Romanian electronics. From simple machine-tools (built two decades ago) "Infrăţirea" approached, in a first stage, the equipping of installations with "quota display" and passed to manufacturing families of machines with numerical display. The dynamic progress in the field of creation and technical performances is characteristic of this enterprise. "The flexible cell" opens therefore another chapter of achievements in the high tech area, at "Infrăţirea" Oradea.

In the mounting section, a new equipment is undergoing tests. (top photo)

THE STATOR OF THE HYDROPOWER PLANT

The Reşiţa Machine Building Enterprise together with the giant Ferrous Metallurgy Works show their technical personality in a wide range of high technology products, meant for some priority sectors of the national economy, as well as for export. Its most impressive products include those which make the basic components of the Romanian hydropower plants. The photo presents an aspect from the No. 1 electrical machines section, where the second segment of a new hydrogenerator stator for the future Vidra hydropower plant is in an advanced stage of completion. (left photo)

THE SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES

In the 14th Summer Olympics in Seoul the Romanian sportsmen are competing in 10 disciplines: track-and-field, boxing, rowing, canoeing, gymnastics, weightlifting, swimming, wrestling, fencing and shooting. Romania's delegation includes numerous people who have already gained international fame among whom we are mentioning Paula Ivan, Maricica Puică, Doina Melinte, Daniela Silivaş, Aurelia Dobre, Rodica Arba, Olga Homenghi, Francisc Vastag, Nicu Vlad, Elisabeta Tufan, Corneliu Ion.

The Romanian sportsmen were among the great protagonists of the last few Olympiads. In total, they have won 48 Olympic gold medals, 53 silvers and 75 bronze. Among the stars of the Games there have been such names as Nadia Comăneci, Iolanda Balaş, Ivan Patzaichin, Lia Manoliu, Nicolae Linca, Viorica Viscopoleanu, Nicolae Martinescu, Mihaela Peneş, Anişoara Cuşmir, Maricica Puică, Doina Melinte, Ecaterina Szabo, Dumitru Pîrvulescu and Nicu Vlad, some of whom are present now in Seoul.

THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL

Romania's first gold medal at this year's Games went to Sorin Babii in the free pistol, 60 shots event with a total of 660 points.

Sorin Babii, 25, from Arad, currently signed with the Steaua Club in Bucharest, is a newcomer to the Olympiad and snatched the laurels after a fierce competition against many Olympic, world and European champions. Commenting on the Romanian marksman's success, the ADN agency said that after the first 60 shots the Soviet Union's Igor Basinski, the world championship runnerup, seemed to be the sure-fire winner, four points ahead of his main opponent, the surprising Romanian Sorin Babii. But the situation was unexpectedly reversed in the final when the very young Romanian sportsman demonstrated disarming assurance, scoring four consecutive "bull's eyes", while the Soviet competitor was off target, unable to resist the tension, and a "six" in the sixth shot of the final put him third in the final standings. It was an exciting confrontation which ended with the fully deserved victory of the excellent Romanian sportsman Sorin Babii.

After the event, Sorin Babii declared: "Among the 42-strong field which mostly included former or current Olympic, world and European title holders, some of whom scored the highest points, the most outstanding were Basinsky (USSR), Papanitz (Hungary), Skanaker (Sweden), Tondo (Italy), Xu Xaifeng (People's China) — the Los Angeles champion, Melentiev (USSR) — the world record holder. Faced with such valuable competitors I was aware that I had to keep my concentration at all times, and avoid being overcome by that dangerous stress, the shooters' greatest enemy. I think I won the gold medal because I didn't give up when I was led by four points in the competition proper.

THE WOMEN GYMNASTS CONFIRM THEIR CLASS

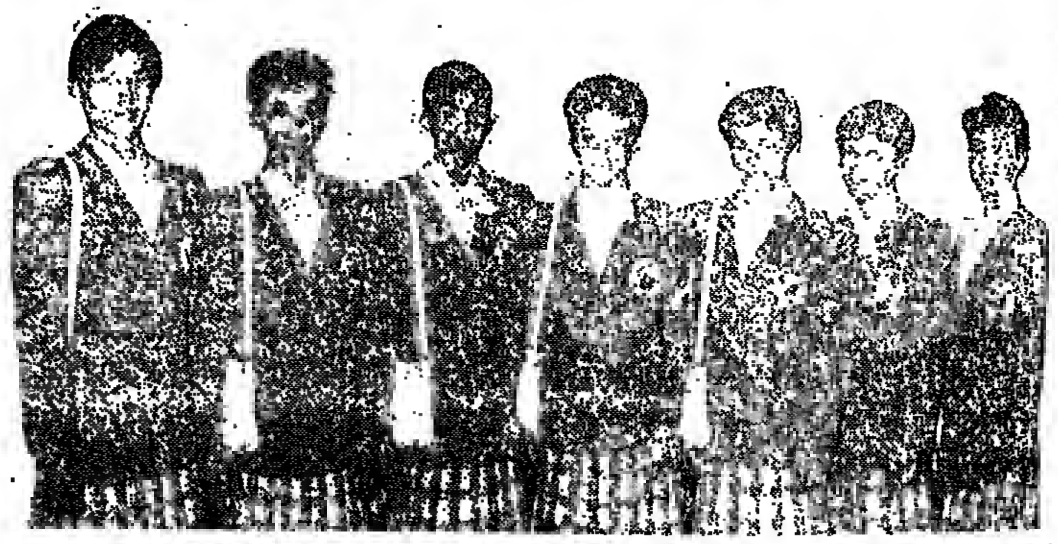
The Romanian team of Daniela Silivaş, Aurelia Dobre, Gabriela Potorac, Celestina Popa, Camelia Voinea and Eugenia Golea won the silver medal in the women's team gymnastics competition.

Romania's women gymnasts competed in the elite group alongside the USSR — who won the Olympic title, the GDR and the USA. The best performances were put on by Daniela Silivaş, who delivered two perfect tens in the uneven bars and floor in the compulsory competition and two other top marks in the uneven bars and beam in the optional event. The youngest team member, Gabriela Potorac, on her first major competition, also did remarkably well, and was awarded a 9.975 in the vault.

The total score notched up by Romania was 394.125 points, compared to the 395.475 points amassed by the Soviet team, and comfortably (3—4 points) ahead of other great forces of world women's gymnastics such as the GDR, the USA, Bulgaria and People's China.

The scores collected by Daniela Silivaş, Gabriela Potorac and Aurelia Dobre keep them in the race for Olympic medals, both in the individual overall competition and in the apparatus finals. In the individual overall event, Silivaş, who led the field after the compulsory exercises, is now second in the provisional standings, only 0.05 points behind the Soviet Union's Shushunova. Gabriela Potorac is fourth and Aurelia Dobre sixth.

Daniela Silivaş is leading in the beam event where she was the only competitor to score only tens.



In the photos: Sorin Babii, the Olympic pistol 60 shots champion (top); the girls who won the silver medal in the women's team event (from left to right): Eugenia Golea, Camelia Voinea, Aurelia Dobre, Daniela Silivaş, Celestina Popa, Gabriela Potorac and the substitute (middle, right); Daniela Silivaş and Aurelia Dobre performing one of her breath-taking floor exercises (right); Noemi Lung, the first Romanian swimmer ever to win an Olympic silver medal, by finishing second in the 400 meters medley.

SPORTS

● As part of the Greco-Roman wrestling tournament, Romanian sportsman Petre Cărare finished fourth in the lightweight (68 kg) class.

● The best performance ever of a Romanian gymnast was scored by Marius Gherman, who climbed to the fifth place in the individual overall event. Before the all-round final he ranked eighth in the individual standings.

● Two Romanian weightlifters finished fourth in their classes. Traian Cihărean (52 kg) lifted a total of 240 kg while Andrei Socaci (75 kg) raised 347.5 kg, in the snatch and clean-and-jerk styles.

● All the Romanian teams who entered the rowing and canoeing events have reached the finals. They include the women's single sculls, double sculls, quadruple sculls, pair oars without coxswain, four oars with coxswain and eight oars with coxswain as well as the men's pair oars without coxswain, pair oars with coxswain and four oars with coxswain.

● The only Romanian boxer who has fought so far in the Olympic tournament is Dan... (featherweight)... has already won...

THE SILVERY 400 METRES MEDLEY

On the third day of the great competition, swimmer Noemi Lung won the silver medal in the 400 metres individual medley, the first of its kind for the Romanian swimmers, after Anca Pătrăşcoiu had snatched the 200 metres backstroke swimming bronze medal in Los Angeles.

Noemi Lung fought with great boldness and ambition, being overtaken only by the extraordinary American Janet Evans, clinging to her position despite the attack of the other contenders, especially throughout the last lap, when East German Daniela Hunger and Soviet Elena Dendeberova threw in all they had.

19-year-old Noemi Lung trains with ... club of Baia Mare ... the Romanian swimming school the first gold medal at the European Championships, plus another five world University titles and a bronze at the World Championships.

Immediately after the medal-awarding ceremony in Seoul, Noemi declared: "It was difficult. Very difficult. I knew Kathleen Nord, I had already beat her, but I had never met Janet Evans. I had expected them to push hard from the beginning. And so they did. I concentrated myself, I gave everything I could, eager to show what I had learnt during so many hours of work. Now I can only feel grateful to those who guided my steps and to my colleagues back home, to all those who helped me. I shall also swim in the 400 metres freestyle and the 200 metres medley events and I am prepared to score other valuable results".

HOLIDAYS AT MANGALIA

Mangalia which, like the entire Romanian Black Sea coast, is adorned with authentic Greek and Roman vestiges which alternate with the achievements of our age, offers the privilege which few rivieras can offer tourists — that of visiting past ages while living in the 20th century.

Mangalia, which has lasted for more than 22 centuries, has seen a particular development in the last two decades, which have imparted to it a new look.

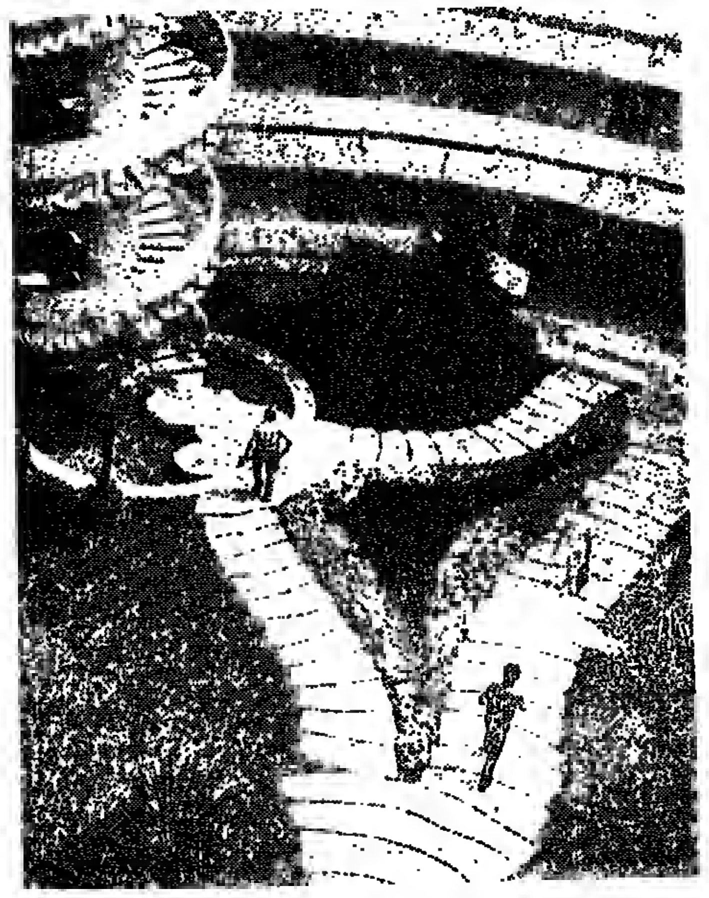
All four resorts — Saturn, Venus, Aurora and Jupiter — have the same manager whose name is written on the tags of the hotel and restaurant managers, receptionists, telephone operators, guides and lift boys — IHR (Hotel and Restaurant Enterprise) Mangalia, a name which guarantees the quality of its services, the name of a fine host, receptive to the wishes of all the Romanian and foreign tourists visiting our coast.

We wish to inform those who choose to spend their 1988 holiday or to take a balneal cure at Mangalia that Mangalia is not only a seaside resort but also a place for balneal treatment, with hotels, villas, bungalows and tourist inns totalling 37,000 beds, as well as catering ranging from classical restaurants to open air restaurants, brasseries, refreshment bars, confectioneries and day bars.

There are best facilities for heliomarine cure. Moreover, those wishing to holiday here will find everywhere trees and ornamental shrubs, flowers and lots of verdure.

Patients coming to the treatment base will have at their disposal thermal mineral springs of up to 28°C, excellent peat mud, the ultramodern medical apparatus of the Mangalia balneal sanatorium, qualified and experienced medical staff.

The hotel and restaurant complex has undergone an extensive process of modernization, sanitation while becoming cozier.



● VENUS resort catches your eye by its architecture, the play of vegetation, hotels and villas and its intimate atmosphere, being especially recommended for families with children.

The Adriana complex and Raluca hotel where the French holiday club is based, surrounded by gardens which come alive when tended by the industrious managers of the spa, are attractions for other tourists too.

A place of great interest to visitors is the pavilion for balneal minitreatments with sulphur, mesothermal water, sapropelic mud and massage, the "mesothermal bath" pavilion to be found on the beach between Venus and Saturn resorts.

Also at Venus is the Dana hotel, completely refurnished, where a garden with rare plants of great landscape value has been arranged. The improvements brought to the Silvia hotel and restaurant, to the Bucura, Olga, Ilinca and Adriana villas where tourist groups from the GDR will come for the first time, will also contribute to a pleasant sojourn. There is also the seafront Calypso night bar, which has already made a name for itself and draws tourists from other spas as well.

● SATURN resort has its specific charm: from the last floor of the high-rise Balada hotel one can admire the unforgettable panorama of the neighbouring resorts.

Saturn is in fact the favourite resort of tourists from the USSR and Austria, but also of Romanian ones. Complying with the demands of our partner firms, we have updated and improved the comfort of the Dunărea villa, Alfa, Narcis and Cupidon hotels. Since 1985, hot water has been ensured in Saturn through solar collectors, and beginning this year these installations have been expanded in all spas.

Romanian folklore lovers can watch every evening the shows offered by the Banatul ensemble at the typical fishery restaurant Pelican.

● IN JUPITER resort there is "Cozia" hotel, which is not an ordinary one. It is a true paradise for rest, its inner courtyard and garden, its swimming pool, the view over the lake full of recreation boats or over the sea determine West German tourists to prefer this unit.

"Scoica" hotel and restaurant which has a confectioner's shop with its own laboratory, a bar and a garden are ready to welcome tourists in the best comfort conditions.

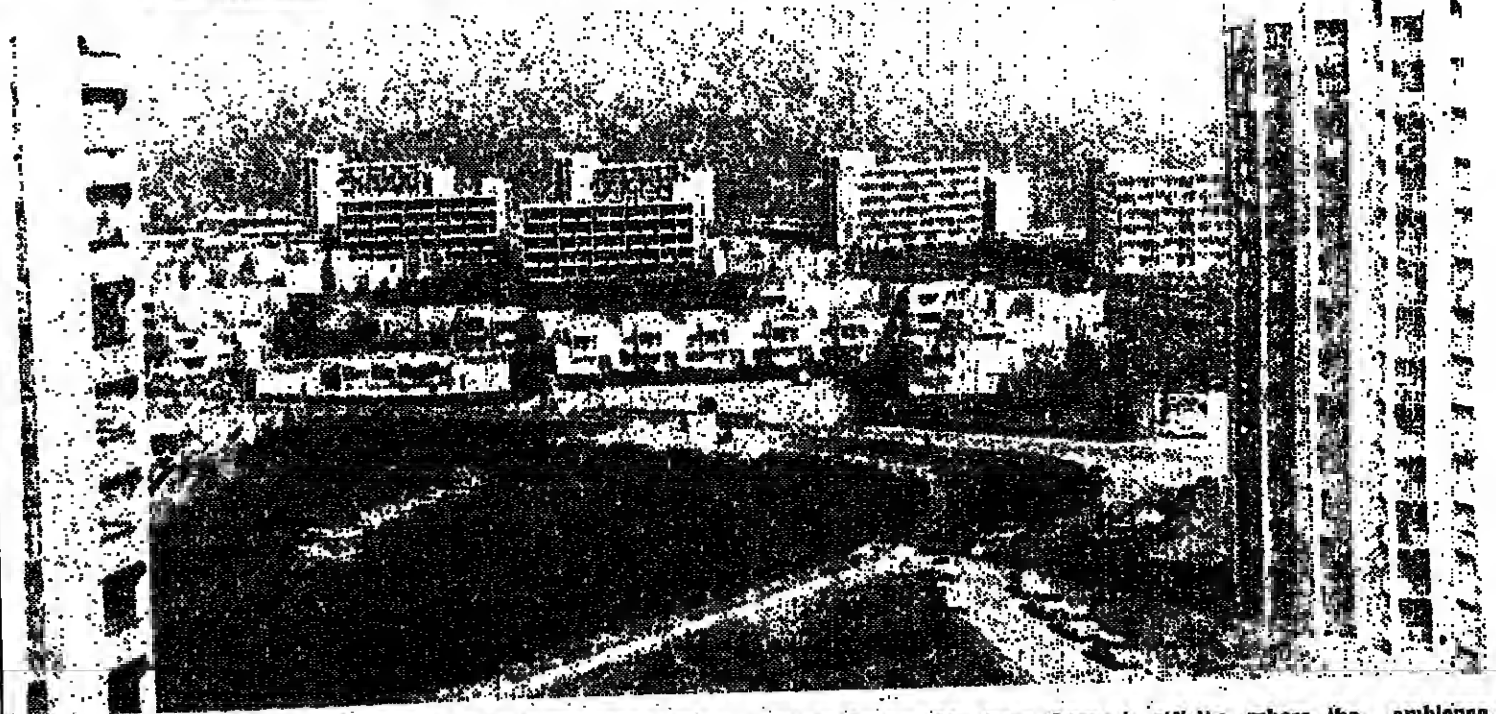
Opposite "Tismana" hotel, built in the style characteristic of old Romanian inns, there is the "Paradis" night bar with a music-hall programme, ballet, recitals of stars giving concerts on the littoral. The "Paradis" and "Meteor" bars have discothèques with modern music equipment and film projections — cartoons, documentary and tourist movies.

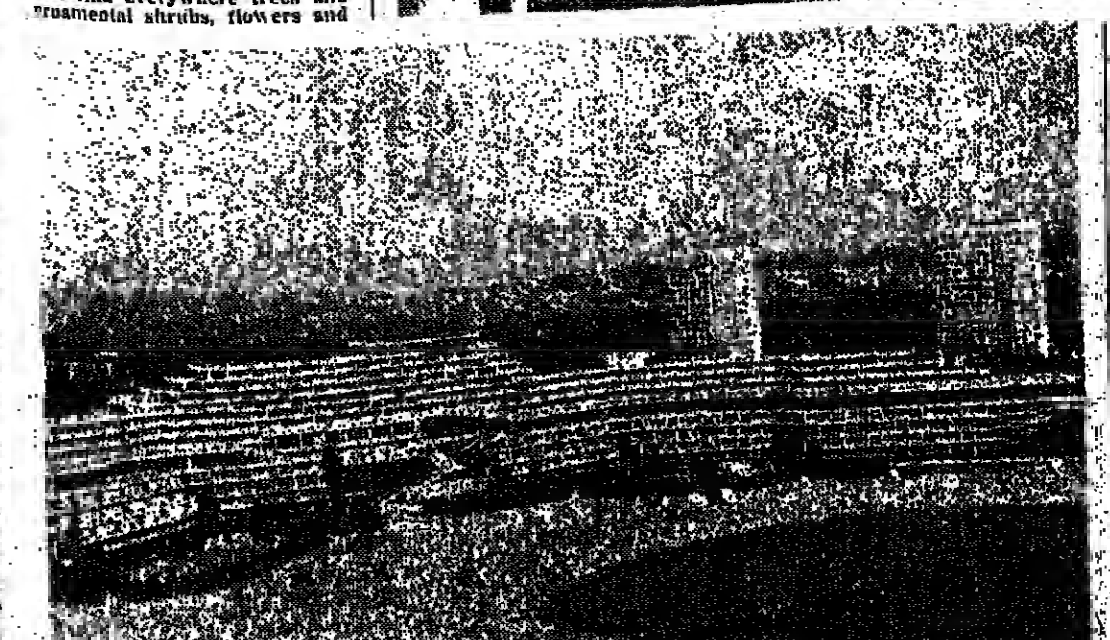
● AURORA resort, the youngest on the littoral and whose hotels reflect through their architecture what their own names indicate — precious stones — offer the tourists excellent accommodations and boarding.

In this resort, opposite the hotels and restaurants, there is the "Călimul" complex with traditional Romanian specificity, where the ambience, the show, the professionalism of the chefs and waiters also help build its renown.

Testing tourists on their food preferences and preparing those dishes which meet the consumer's demands, the extension of room service, of cold meals, the supply of reception desks with refreshments are actions meant to increase the quality of services. The enterprise's management lays special stress on these aspects, ensuring conditions for each employee to display his talent through the services offered.

ION POPA





In order to book tickets for rest or treatment in these wonderful resorts and for additional information contact your travel agent or the "Carpaţi" National Travel Office, Bucharest, 7 Magheru Blvd., telex 11270 Carpat R, the "Litoral" National Travel Office, 8741 Mamaia, Bucureşti Hotel B, telex 014266-67 Romh or Romania's travel offices abroad.

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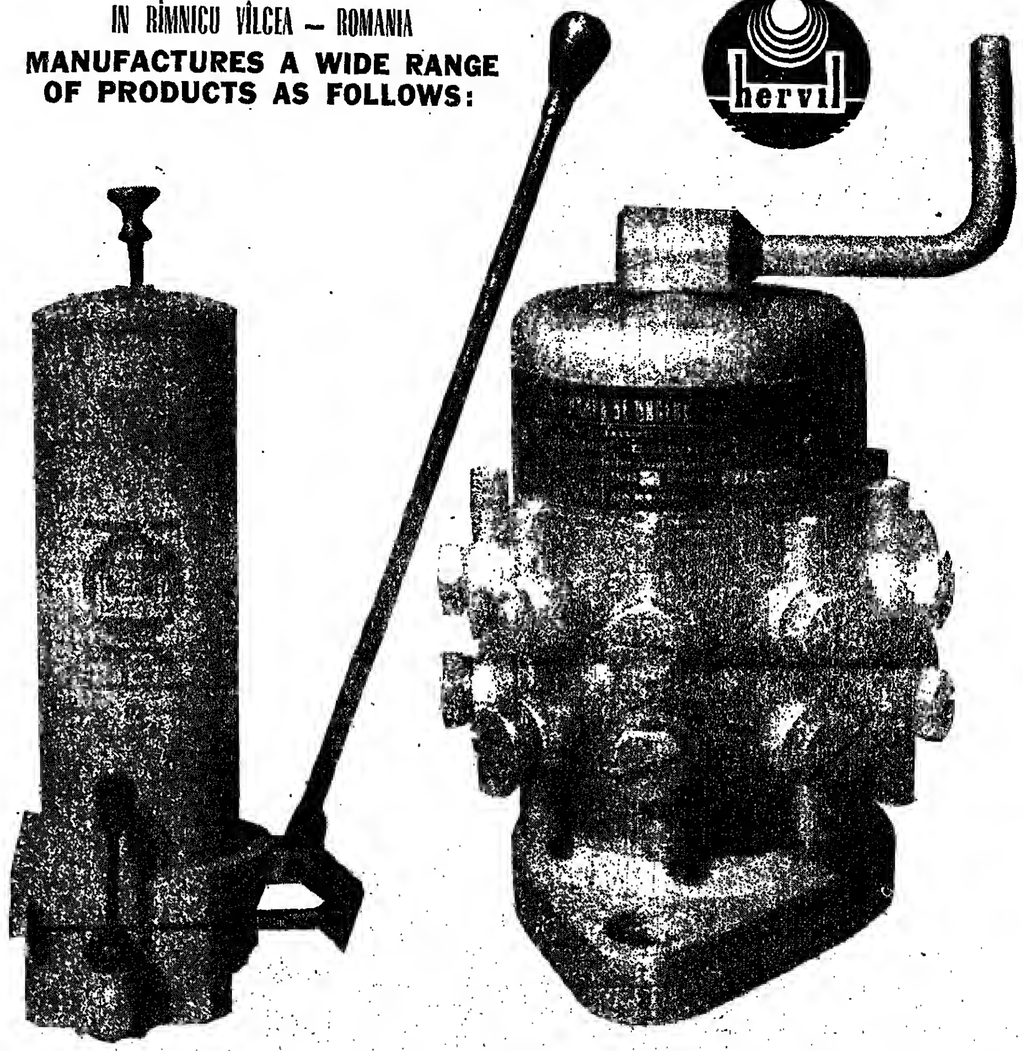

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- VARIOUS HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT

The Hydraulic Equipment Enterprise, in Rîmnicu Vîlcea offers technical assistance for the products ordered, upon request.
Moreover, it can design new products, in keeping with the end users' needs.

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